FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 FEBRUARY 1984

Lebanon

U.S., British Withdrawals — U.S. forces evacuated some U.S. Embassy staff from West Beirut on 7 February as one U.S. AID program official was kidnapped by Shi'ite gunmen, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. The British contingent in the Multinational Force was evacuated by helicopters to a warship off the coast on 8 February, according to a military source cited by AFP.

Military Situation — West Beirut was "calm" on the evening of 7 February following the decision by the Amal Movement and its allies to operate joint patrols with the Internal Security Forces to maintain order, Voice of the Mountain radio reported. Earlier, Radio Free Lebanon said the Lebanese Army had recaptured the hotels area in West Beirut, but the radio admitted that government forces have lost control of most of the western sector, which is in "chaos."

Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri asserted in remarks reported by the Voice of the Mountain that 14,400 Lebanese soldiers have now joined the "patriotic" forces. The commander of the 6th Brigade in West Beirut expressed support for the Amal in a statement carried by the radio, while the commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade in the Al-Biqa' valley also announced his intention of joining the "Lebanese nationalist forces movement," according to Damascus radio. The National Salvation Front (NSF) and the Amal also called for the expulsion of the Phalangists and of Army Commander Diyab Unis from the Christian town of Zahlah, the Voice of the Mountain reported.

Meanwhile, in a statement broadcast by the Voice of Lebanon, Phalangist military commander Fadi Afram said his forces will meet their enemies on the battlefield. The Christians must be prepared to defend themselves, their areas, and their freedom against "any kind of surprise," Afram warned.

Status of Beirut Radio — Beirut radio broadcast several statements by the Amal and the NSF following reports that the Amal had seized the radio building. The radio continued its normal hourly newscasts with its regular announcers, although it ceased carrying news flashes. The radio cited an Amal statement denying that "the official radio is being subjected to pressure" and stressing Amal's intention to safeguard the "objective and unbiased" character of the official information media.

Political Developments — Foreign Minister Elie Salim will fly to Riyadh on 8 February for "important" talks with Saudi leaders on Lebanon's political and security situation, Beirut radio reported. Meanwhile, President Amin al-Jumayyil again conferred with presidential envoy Donald Rumsfeld and held further contacts on the formation of a new government, the radio said. Preparations are also under way for the second round of the National Dialogue Conference in Geneva, according to the radio.

In Damascus President Hafiz al-Asad told the three former Lebanese prime ministers that Syria is ready to offer every possible assistance to "rescue" Lebanon, Damascus radio reported. One of the former prime ministers, Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh, said in a Damascus television interview after meeting with Al-Asad that Lebanon must abrogate the agreement with Israel because it is the "major obstacle" preventing progress toward "normal life." Meanwhile, in remarks broadcast by the Voice of the Mountain, Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt reaffirmed that there will be "no dialogue, conciliation, or agreement with the Phalangists and Amin al-Jumayyil."

Inter-Arab Affairs

Arab Summit Postponed — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, in a 7 February statement broadcast by Riyadh Radio, announced the postponement of the 13th Arab summit conference originally scheduled for 1 April. According to Klibi, the summit was postponed to allow time for "intense efforts" to be made by Arab League member states to set up specialized ministerial committees which will study topics on the draft agenda, including the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Iran-Iraq war, and joint Arab action, with the aim of making it "easier" for the summit to achieve agreement on them.

Mubarak in Morocco — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and his delegation arrived in Rabat on 7 February, Rabat radio reported. In preliminary talks with King Hassan II, Mubarak expressed his appreciation for Morocco's stand during the recent ICO summit in Casablanca, presidential adviser Dr Usumah al-Baz told Cairo radio.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

The Central Jerusalem Headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Iran, in a communique broadcast by Tehran radio, put its forces on alert and informed personnel involved in the Jerusalem Liberation Maneuvers to report to predetermined centers on 9 February. Armed and ready, these forces will then be dispatched to maneuver sites in over 60 areas of the country, the communique added.

In another development, two military commanders warned that Iraq will deal a "mortal" and "final" blow to Iranian forces inside their own territory if they launch a new attack on Iraq, INA reported.

Meanwhile, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said in remarks cited by Tehran radio that the Iranian president's warning of retaliation for Iraqi attacks was only "the beginning" and would not end with the three specified Iraqi towns. If the Iraqis "engage in adventurism," the Majlis speaker warned, there will be "no secure town anywhere in Iraq" except Karbala', Najaf, Kazimayn, and Samarra, which "enjoy special sanctity."

Iran

General Gholam 'Ali Oveysi, former military governor of Tehran, and his brother were assassinated in Paris on 7 February, IRNA reported. Responsibility for the attack has been claimed by the Islamic Jihad and by a previously unknown movement, the "Iranian Revolutionary Organization for Liberation and Reform," Paris radio stated.

UAE

The UAE ambassador to France was shot in the head by a gunman outside his home in Paris, AFP reported. Paris radio reported the ambassador's subsequent death. No group has as yet claimed responsibility for the attack.

PLO Affairs

The Fatah Central Committee will hold a meeting in Tunis on 10 February under the chairmanship of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Algiers Voice of Palestine Radio reported citing "Palestinian sources" in Amman.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 027 *8 February 1984*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Continues Kuwait Visit, Meets Officials ..... A 1
'Arafat Makes Statement *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
Receives Officials, Soviet Envoy *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
Opens Palestinian Fund Meetings *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Holds Press Conference *[KUNA]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Invited to Cairo Palestinian Conference *[Doha]* ..... A 4
'Arafat Views Relations With Egypt, Jordan *[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 2-3 Feb]* ..... A 4
Details of Recent 'Arafat, Khalaf Activities *[Algiers VOP]* ..... A 5
Fatah Central Committee To Meet 10 Feb in Tunis *[Algiers VOP]* ..... A 6
Fatah's Khalaf Warns Of U.S. Attack in Lebanon *[Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... A 6
Libyan Pressure To Limit PLO Presence in Tunisia *[Amman AD-DUSTUR 8 Feb]* ..... A 6
Resistance Launches Attacks in S. Lebanon *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 6
Palestinians Attack Israeli Patrol in W. Bank *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 7

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Municipal Council Meets, Elects Chairman *[ARAB TIMES 2-3 Feb]* ..... C 1

OMAN

Jet Fighters Leave for Exercise in UAE ..... C 1

PDRY

Supreme Council Meeting Closes in Aden 7 Feb ..... C 1
Foreign Minister Cables DPRK Counterpart ..... C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Arab League's Klibi Concludes Brief Visit ..... C 2
Received by Crown Prince ..... C 2
Klibi Departs for Tunisia ..... C 2
Prince Sultan Receives Envoy From Finland ..... C 2
Papers Comment on Situation in Lebanon ..... C 2

UAE

Ambassador in Paris Assassinated by Gunman *[Paris]* ..... C 2

YAR

ICO Secretary General Arrives in San'a' ..... C 2
Salih Receives ICO Visitor ..... C 3
Talks With European Parliament Begin in San'a' ..... C 3

EGYPT

Government Concerned Over Lebanese Situation ..... D 1

Al-Baz Statement on Mubarak's Current Tour ..... D 1
Turkish Military Delegation Arrives 7 Feb ..... D 1
Briefs: Palestinian Smuggler Arrested ..... D 1

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communique No 1,365 ..... E 1
Commanders Warn Against Iranian Aggression ..... E 1
Baghdad Azeri Comments on Khomeyni's Supporters ..... E 1
Further Baghdad Azeri Commentary ..... E 2
President Receives Congratulatory Cable From Mubarak ..... E 2

JORDAN

King To Meet With Reagan 13 February ..... F 1
SAWT ASH-SHA'B on W. Bank Travel Arrangements ..... F 1
Information Minister on Government's Future Plans *[London AL-MAJALLAH 4-10 Feb]* ..... F 1
Yugoslav Military Delegation Leaves 7 Feb ..... F 2

LEBANON

U.S., U.K. MNF Contingents Withdraw From Beirut ..... G 1
Marines Shelled During Preparations *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 1
Further U.S. Naval Shelling *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
U.K. Contingent Withdrawn ..... G 1
UK Announcement on 'Redeployment' *[London PRESS ASSOCIATION]* ..... G 1
U.S. Embassy Employees Evacuated; U.S. Moves *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
U.S. Official Abducted; Polish Diplomats Evacuated *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Khomeynites Abduct Official *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
ANSA on Italian Envoy-Birri Contact ..... G 2
Al-Jumayyil Meets Rumsfeld; Salim to Riyadh ..... G 2
Al-Jumayyil Continues Contacts for New Government ..... G 2
Preparations for Geneva Dialogue Under Way ..... G 3
Al-Wazzan, Patriarch Hazim Welcome Appeal ..... G 3
Beirut Report on Security Agreement Provisions ..... G 3
Nationalist, Islamic Leaders Eager To Ensure Calm ..... G 3
Lebanese Source Denies Takeover of Beirut Radio *[WAKH]* ..... G 3
Amal Source Denies Official Radio Pressured ..... G 3
RFL Says Amal Controls Al-Murabitun Radio ..... G 4
Radios Currently Broadcasting in Lebanon ..... G 4
Lebanese Front Statement Supports Regime ..... G 4
Franjiyah Lists Needs in Letter to President *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 4
Former President Franjiyah on Current Situation ..... G 5
Salvation Front, Amal Hold Emergency Meeting ..... G 5
Pledge Cooperation With Syrians *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 5
Further on Meeting *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 5
Amal's Birri Insists Al-Jumayyil, MNF Must Leave *[Paris LE MONDE 8 Feb]* ..... G 5
National Bloc Calls for Al-Jumayyil Resignation *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 6
Al-Murabitun on Rumored Harassment of Diplomats *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* ..... G 6
Shi'ite Leader Cautions Against Church Attacks ..... G 6
PSP Official Says IDF Occupation Upset Balance *[WAKH]* ..... G 6
Mufti Khalid Holds Contacts With Army Commander ..... G 7
Army Command Urges Soldiers Not To Get Involved ..... G 7
Al-Biqa' Commander Joins Lebanese Nationalists *[Damascus]* ..... G 7
Commander of 6th Brigade Joins Socialists *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 7
Birri Says 14,400 Army Personnel Join Socialists *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 7
'Arab Army' Chief Replaced 7 February *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 8
Security Forces Ordered To Patrol Beirut Streets ..... G 8
Gunmen in Suburb, Mountain Receive Libyan Aid ..... G 8

SYRIA

USSR's Aliyev To Arrive First Half of February ..... H 1
Further Details on Damascus Lebanese Discussions *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... H 1
Former Lebanese Prime Minister on Al-Asad Talks ..... H 1
ATH-THAWRAH on U.S., Israeli Threats Against Syria ..... H 2
Commentary Views Phalangists 'Tyranny' in Lebanon ..... H 2

ISRAEL

Coalition Leaders Meet, Oppose Early Elections ..... I 1
Shamir Convenes Ministers on Lebanon Situation ..... I 1
Shamir, Ambassador Lewis Meet ..... I 1
No Intervention Planned ..... I 1
U.S. Beirut Evacuation Assessed ..... I 1
Further Report on Evacuation ..... I 1
Close U.S. Contacts Maintained ..... I 2
Ne'eman Calls for Permanent IDF Presence in Lebanon ..... I 2
Rabin Calls for IDF Withdrawal From Lebanon ..... I 2
European Parliament's Dankert Urges Withdrawal ..... I 2
Dankert Comments, Concludes Visit ..... I 3
Chief of Staff Comments on Lebanon Situation ..... I 3
Further Levi Comments ..... I 3
Levi LE FIGARO Interview *[28 Jan-3 Feb]* ..... I 4
Beirut Christians Fleeing to Southern Lebanon ..... I 5
Traffic on Al-Awwali Bridges at Standstill ..... I 5
Commentary Urges Coexistence With Shi'ites *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 5 Feb]* ..... I 5
MA'ARIV's Bertov Discusses Lebanon Options *[7 Feb]* ..... I 5
Government, U.S. Formulating Agreement on Jordan *[HA'ARETZ 6 Feb]* ..... I 6
Jerusalem Arabic Commentary on Jordan-PLO Issues ..... I 7
DAVAR Commentary on Proposed Jordanian RDF *[3 Feb]* ..... I 7
Reportage on Karp Commission Report, Reaction ..... I 9
Commission Cites 'Faulty Investigations' ..... I 9
Details on Commission Report ..... I 9
Jewish Councils Reaction ..... I 9
Israeli Police Reaction ..... I 9
Justice Ministry Reaction ..... I 10
POST Reports Reaction *[THE JERUSALEM POST 8 Feb]* ..... I 10
IDF Protests UNWRA Report on Refugee Camps ..... I 10
Checkpoints on Roads to Gaza Strip Removed ..... I 10

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Reportage on OAU Liberation Committee Meeting *[Dar es Salaam]* ..... P 1
Namibia Independence Hope Fading ..... P 1
Frontline States Support Urged ..... P 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

President Receives Mozambican, Nigerian Envoys ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi on Chad; Italian Restitution ..... Q 1
JANA: 'Arafat Group Planning Murder of Envoy ..... Q 1

MOROCCO

Egypt's Mubarak Arrives for Brief Visit ..... Q 2
Met by King Hassan ..... Q 2
Mubarak-Hassan Talks Held *[Cairo]* ..... Q 2
Papers View Mubarak Visit ..... Q 2
Islamic Minister Receives Soviet Envoy ..... Q 2

SUDAN

Mubarak Makes Brief Stopover in Khartoum 7 Feb ..... Q 3
Meets With Numayri *[MENA]* ..... Q 3
Egyptian Foreign Minister's Statement *[MENA]* ..... Q 3
Numayri Comments on Talks *[Cairo]* ..... Q 3
Mubarak Departs for Morocco *[MENA]* ..... Q 3
Numayri on Egypt, ICO; Libyan 'Conspiracy' ..... Q 4

TUNISIA

Authorities Release Islamic Movement Official ..... Q 4
Roundup of Fundamentalists Reportedly Continues *[Paris LE MONDE 3 Feb]* ..... Q 4

EAST AFRICA

SOMALIA

Rebel Radio Claims Mubarak Asked Siad Barre To Resign *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 1
3 Government Troops Reportedly Killed in SNM Raid *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

Variant, Additional Names of New Cabinet Members ..... S 1

CHAD

New FANT Chief Wants Red Line at Aouzou Strip ..... S 1

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Agriculture Secretary, Ambassador to Canada Named ..... T 1
Departing Togolese Envoy Addresses Border Problem ..... T 1

GUINEA

Swazi Communications Minister at Meeting in Conakry *[THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 8 Feb]* ..... T 1

IVORY COAST

Government Mum on Fuel, Food Price Increases *[NAN]* ..... T 1

MALI

France Signs Water Resources Grant Agreement ..... T 1

NIGERIA

Air Force Members To Be Trained Locally ..... T 2
Foreigners Said To 'Cause Havoc' to Economy ..... T 2
'Milestone' OAU Defense Commission's Decisions Viewed ..... T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

36 'Counterrevolutionaries' Said Killed in Uige ..... U 1
UN Head Sees Angolan Envoy; FAPLA Attack Noted ..... U 1
Commentary Urges Continued Struggle Against RSA ..... U 1
FAPLA Accused of Forcing Civilians Into Settlements *[Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel]* ..... U 2

MALAWI

Appeals Court Upholds Chirwa Death Sentence ..... U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Views Flood Damage in South; Losses Assessed ..... U 2

NAMIBIA

RSA Moves Against 'Second-Tier Authorities' Viewed *[SAPA]* ..... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Gen Gleeson Defends Defense Information Policies ..... U 2
Signals for Cooperation From Maputo Said Promising ..... U 3
Poor Corn Harvest Seen Resulting in Renewed Imports ..... U 3
ANC Claims Responsibility for Durban Explosion *[Dar es Salaam]* ..... U 4
Magistrate Turns Down Ciskei Extradition Request *[Umtata Capital Radio]* ..... U 4

ZAMBIA

President Kaunda Questions RSA Motives in Peace Talks ..... U 4
ANC Said Unaware of Expulsion of Slovo *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 4

ZIMBABWE

Yugoslavia's Culafic, Delegation Arrive for Talks ..... U 4
SADCC Pledged 12 Million Dollars in Food Aid ..... U 4
Arab Bank Delegates Arrive To View Projects ..... U 5

'Arafat Continues Kuwait Visit,Meets Officials

'Arafat Makes Statement

JN061843 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Kuwait from Baghdad yesterday evening, accompanied by Brothers Jamal as-Sawrani, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, the official PLO spokesman and official in charge of the Palestinian Information Bureau; 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO representative in Iraq; and 'Imad Shaqqur, officer in charge of the Palestine Liberation Army.

Receiving Abu 'Ammar and his delegation were 'Isa al-Masidi, Kuwaiti minister of communications; a number of high-ranking Kuwaiti officials; Abu al-Adib, member of the Fatah Central Committee; Brigadier Abu al-Mu'tasim, director of the central operations room of the Palestinian revolution; the PLO representative in Kuwait; and a number of Fatah and PLO cadres.

On arriving in Kuwait, Abu 'Ammar made a statement to journalists in which he said: I have come to Kuwait in order to visit and meet with my brothers here, particularly Amir Jabir al-Ahmad and heir apparent Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah. I have also come here to participate in the Palestinian National Fund meetings, and to meet with our people in Kuwait.

Answering a question about his African tour, Abu 'Ammar said: I received several official invitations during the Islamic summit. I found it suitable to accept these invitations, particularly at a time when Israeli entity President Herzog was visiting Zaire and Liberia. I carried out my visit to Africa, and I was wonderously received on both the popular and official levels in the countries that I visited. My tour was a success, and my brotherly and successful talks were a strong reply to the Zionist enemy's attempts to return to Africa.

Answering a question about the present situation of the Palestine question, Abu 'Ammar said: The cause currently stands at the most important and dangerous situation as regards the development of events in the Middle East, particularly when the enemies think that the PLO is finished. I affirm that the PLO is the difficult figure in the Middle East equation. Neither security nor stability will be achieved in the region by stepping over our Palestinian people's rights.

On his visit to Algeria, Abu 'Ammar said: I paid a short visit to Algeria, and I will pay a longer visit later in order to discuss with Brother (?Sharif Sa'di) all the issues that concern our Arab nation. I praise the stand of the Algerian Government and people, as well as Algeria's absolute support for the Palestinian people and revolution, and the PLO.

Receives Officials, Soviet Envoy

JN061851 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar received at his place of residence in Kuwait today Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. At noon today, Abu 'Ammar met with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti minister of foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by Brothers Jamal as-Sawrani, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Abu al-Adib, member of the Fatah Central Committee; and the PLO representative in Kuwait.

Abu 'Ammar also received the USSR ambassador to Kuwait at his place of residence today.

The discussion during the two meetings dealt with the latest developments in the Palestinian and Arab situations.

Opens Palestinian Fund Meetings

JN061853 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] opened the Palestinian National Fund meetings in Kuwait yesterday.

At the opening of the meeting, he explained the latest developments in the current political situation, particularly those concerning the Palestinian question. The meeting heard a detailed report by Dr Fathi 'Arafat on the Palestinian Red Crescent Society.

The fund's board continued to meet at the PLO office in Kuwait today in order to discuss the topics on its agenda.

'Arafat Holds Press Conference

LD071358 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1252 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Feb (KUNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has stated that there is no hope at present for a political solution to the Palestine question, and that unless the entire Arab situation is changed, no discussion of a solution could be possible.

'Arafat disclosed that he made the decision to visit Cairo while at sea on board the ship travelling from Tripoli to San'a'. He said that those who are bent on attacks have the closest covert relations with Egypt. He said that there is massive Arab interference in the Palestinian arena and these attempts have not ceased for a single moment since the days when the former chairman of the organization, Ahmad ash-Shuqayri, dominated it. These attempts are made by some Arab countries; primarily Syria.

'Arafat defended his visit to Cairo and demanded a struggle for Egypt's return to the Arab world.

'Arafat was speaking at a press conference he held this morning at his residence at the Dasman Palace [in Kuwait], which was attended by KUNA board chairman Burjis Hammud al-Burgis, chief editors of Kuwaiti newspapers and magazines, and a number of Palestinian officials, including Executive Committee members Jamal as-Surani and Mahmud Abbas, alias Abu Mazin. The press briefing was also attended by Fatah Central Committee member Salim az-Za'nun and a Yasir 'Arafat has stated that there is no hope at present for a political solution to

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At the beginning of the conference, Mr. 'Arafat announced that he would speak with some frankness, because "all frankness would be appalling." He acknowledged the setbacks to the Arab nation's pan-Arab tide, and described the Camp David accords as having been the first and main stage of this setback. Along with the Iraq-Iran war, it has preoccupied all the states of the region from Iraq to Oman, and others on the Arab scene have shouldered the main burden.

He said that the Palestinian revolution has shouldered all the burden, fighting alone for 1 and 1/2 years. He stressed that this situation has never before occurred in Arab history, except in Arab-occupied Spain, which was lost while the sultan was preoccupied with his war with the Safawides in Iran and the Mameluks in Egypt. He emphasized that the Palestinian revolution has decided to meet the challenge rather than surrender, and said that when the revolution chose its course it misled no one, and its leaders did not say that they would have lunch in one place and dinner in another.

[Passage indistinct] was to secure Egypt's removal from the arena of the struggle. Since Egypt's departure, attacks on the Palestinian revolution never ceased and continued after As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. Some of the attacks were made by Arabs, and some by Israel and the United States.

'Arafat recalled the memoirs of former Israeli enemy Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and the documents cited by the Indian journalist Carengia in his book "The Israeli Dagger," saying that what is taking place now is an implementation of the plans contained in those documents.

'Arafat described the Gulf war as a wound that does not stop bleeding. He reviewed the efforts he has exerted over the last two years to bring an end to this war, and said that during the Beirut seige he addressed two messages to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Iranian President 'Ali Khamenei, and that he received a reply from the Iraqi president that the Iraqi forces had withdrawn from Iranian territory, and from the Iranian president agreeing to a cease-fire. Then, he said, the Iranian ambassador in Beirut came to him and asked him to secure permission from the Turkish Government for 20 jumbo jets of Iranian volunteers to fly over Turkish territory to the Lebanese mountains to fight alongside his revolutionary soldiers and also to intercede with the Iraqis to permit the passage of an Iranian division to Syria, and then to Lebanon.

He said that for 48 hours he felt that Jerusalem was within sight, and that Jordan and Syria would enter the war after the arrival of the reinforcements and the end of the Gulf war. But suddenly, after 72 hours, the Iraq-Iran war flared up again, he said, affirming that this could have happened by accident.

'Arafat recalled what was said to him by "one of my brothers in the Gulf," who said "a day will come when you will call us, but we will not reply, as we ourselves will be drowned."

'Arafat said that the partitioning of Palestine took place in 1948 when all the homeland was occupied, and in 1983, Israel learned a lesson in Lebanon and began implementing its infernal scheme: to partition the land and the people on sectarian lines. He wondered how Bashir al-Jumayyil — who was later elected president of Lebanon through an Arab volition — could establish a Maronite canton under the cover of the Arab forces, and then how could fighting take place in the mountains on behalf of the Druze, more in the suburbs on behalf of the Shi'ites, and again in Tripoli on behalf of the Sunnis.

He said that the gravest thing was America's agreement with the sectarian partition and the Israeli scheme upheld by certain Arab parties. He stressed that differences between America and Israel would be confined to America not objecting to the setting up of sectarian cantons in Lebanon governed by a federal government, while Israel wants the establishment of ministates governed by a confederal government, because with ministates Israel would cut down a few stages; the idea being that such ministates would in the end become independent states.

Mr 'Arafat added: Taking Egypt away from the scene of struggle is an objective to be followed by the isolation and division of the eastern region so that nothing united remains there. Fortunately, he said, Egypt is an homogeneous people, and even its Christians are Coptic. He urged all Arabs to act to bring Egypt back into the Arab nation, saying that no one denies the fact that despite their poverty, the Egyptian people have resisted normalization heroically. He said that he favors the slogan calling for efforts for a reunion with Egypt, which, if it happened, would ensure the undermining of the first major item of the Zionist-imperialist conspiracy.

'Arafat affirmed that President Husni Mubarak was no As-Sadat, and that Egypt's return would redress the balance. He added that, without this, the rift will widen and matters would get worse. He said that Egypt's return was one of the basic points the PLO discussed following its departure from Beirut.

Before the recent war and in 1982, he said, the PLO was in constant touch with all the Egyptian national forces. He said that Ibrahim Shukri, the leader of one of the Egyptian parties that recognized the Camp David accords, was invited to attend the PNC meeting in Damascus in 1981. After that, he returned to Cairo and declared that his party was opposed to the accords. And the Egyptian ambassador in Tel Aviv was recalled and his return was tied to a referendum on the accords among the Egyptian people.

'Arafat said that by virtue of their history and their heritage, the Egyptian people would rid themselves of Camp David one step at a time.

'Arafat declared that a single Palestinian-Syrian message was addressed to President Mubarak asking him to halt the autonomous rule discussions in the West Bank and Gaza, and "the man was sincere." Since then, all Egyptian work toward a Palestinian Camp David came to a halt. Indeed, the opposite happened. He began to again recognize the organization and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people after As-Sadat undermined the idea of autonomous rule.

'Arafat categorically denied that Article 7 of the Arab peace plan adopted at the second Fes summit conference involved a recognition of Israel, saying that the best proof of what he says is that the French still stipulate that there should be a simultaneous exchange of recognition between the PLO and Israel. Furthermore, the principal American and European demand of the PLO was that it should recognize Israel. Had the article meant a recognition, we would have told them that we were among the 21 Arab countries that acknowledged recognition of Israel. Besides, it is unfair to imagine that the essence of the trouble lies in Palestinian leaders wearing Arab hats.

'Arafat affirmed that he was "not an opponent of Syria," and that he wished to reach an understanding and agreement with the Syrians, adding: "I can understand what this would mean strategically."

'Arafat then reviewed the situation he went through with his forces during the Tripoli siege, and the negotiations held with various sides to secure departure from the area, and to guarantee international protection from the French forces during the departure from Tripoli harbor. He explained the reason for the postponement of his departure by one day, and how the Israeli raids had taken place and how mines in the water exploded at the time fixed in advance for the departure of the Palestinian forces. He described this as "a massacre that was not to happen."

'Arafat strongly denied that the Palestinian revolution had ever used the Lebanese territory and borders in any of its operations inside the occupied lands.

Concerning a government-in-exile, he said that this was a proposal emanating from the brothers from time to time, with the idea that this would help us in our political action. He said that a provisional government — a more appropriate term — was a decision in the hands of the Palestinian leadership, and when this leadership deems it necessary we will proclaim it.

He also denied that the Jordanian step to revive parliamentarian life in Jordan and the West Bank had taken place in agreement with the PLO. He said that what Jordan did was a routine measure having nothing to do with PLO representation, which Jordan had condoned at the Rabat summit. Furthermore, a number of explanations had emanated from Jordanian officials in which they stressed that this measure would not affect the decision about the PLO's representation of the Palestinian people, he said, and for our part, we have expressed the hope that this step would have no political dimensions.

Concerning the relations of the PLO with the Soviet Union in comparison with America's relations with Israel, 'Arafat said that we must not forget that this region is a region of American influence in accordance with the Yalta agreements. This is why our Soviet friends' moves are always cautious in a circle that is not theirs, and we should not make our friends bear more than they can bear. On the other hand, he said, Moscow stands with us in all international arenas and uses the veto right only in our favor, so we must not make a mistake by comparing friend and foe.

'Arafat rejected the claim that the Arab countries with strong relations with Moscow had stood against him, saying that he would never forget how PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who has the strongest relations with Moscow, stood firmly against any attempt to set up an alternative for the PLO. He added that Algeria too had stood against such attempts and had been daily and constantly exerting efforts to bring about unity in the Palestinian stance.

He also said that it is unfair to believe the charge that the Gulf countries had agreed with Syria about changing the Palestinian leadership in return for an end to the Gulf war. He pointed out in this regard that Syria refused to receive a Gulf delegation. He said that the Gulf delegation led by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and information, went to Damascus on his own initiative in the face of all difficulties and dangers in order to secure a cease-fire agreement.

As to the Syrian plans to replace Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], he said that the conditions still exist, "but I have come through a Palestinian will and not a Syrian will." He saidthat the PLO's basic conflict with Syria centers on the question of the independence of Palestine decision-making.

With regard to the charge that he unilaterally assumed the authority of decision-making on behalf of the Palestinians, and that he did not consult his colleages in the leadership, 'Arafat said that the fact that a great deal of argument on this matter has been going on proves that the revolution is going along the right course, and that people can argue about everything, big and small. He said that it is the commander's right to make decisions at any moment and be responsible for them and their consequences historically, organizationally, politically, and militarily.

"This is one of the principles of leadership. I asked for Egypt's protection, and Egypt gave it to me. This means that the Egyptian leadership, which was fettered by the Camp David accords,

agreed to provide protection for Palestinian forces engaged in war with Israel. I consider this a violation of the Camp David accords. It was my duty to go to that president and thank him for his stand."

Concerning what President Husni Mubarak of Egypt has been saying — that 1984 is the last chance for reaching a solution to the Palestinian question — the PLO chairman said that Egypt's view on this matter is that there is a large-scale Israeli conspiracy on which America has agreed, and that failure to reach an agreement this year — an election year in America — will facilitate Israel's plan to devour the West Bank and Gaza, a plan that effectively began with the transfer of Arab citizens to the Jordan valley to pave the way for their deportation to the West Bank. This is why President Mubarak speaks about a last chance, and I share this view with him in part, because a great danger would follow confiscation of land and deportation.

Concerning Libya's intention to put his visit to Egypt on the agenda of the Arab summit, Mr 'Arafat said that any Arab state may propose any point it wants. We, on the other hand, will table the Libyans' participation, their sending of troops to Tripoli [Lebanon, when pro-'Arafat forces were surrounded there], and their deception that they were fighting Israeli colonies and hinting that Tripoli was an Israeli city. We will also put the question of confiscation of the Palestinian revolution's fund and the national fund containing donations of Palestinians in Libya on the agenda, as well as the issue of the gathering of mercenaries to be sent to Chad under the allegation that they will be fighting in the ranks of the Palestinian revolution.

With regard to the question of the Palestinian National Council meeting, Mr 'Arafat said that he had agreed with President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria on its convening and the Algerian brothers have shown their preparedness to offer a venue for the meeting, as well as for the Palestinian popular congress.

Concerning the front inside the occupied land, he said that it had not calmed down after the fresh crime of attempting to burn the Al-Aqsa Mosque. He said that during the Arab summit he would stick to the Fes summit until the Arabs presented another approach.

'Arafat Invited to Cairo Palestinian Conference

GF071448 Doha QNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 7 Feb (QNA) — It was learned from Palestinian sources in Kuwait that Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has received an official invitation to attend the interntional conference for solidarity with the Palestinian people, which is due to be held in Cairo on 11 March. These sources stated that 'Arafat received this invitation during his meeting yesterday with the delegation of the Egyptian committee for solidarity with Afro-Asian peoples under chairmanship of Ahmad Hamrush, secretary general of the committee, who arrived in Kuwait yesterday for this purpose.

'Arafat Views Relations With Egypt, Jordan

PM071714 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7 Feb 84 pp 1,2

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Qasim as-Samawi in Baghdad "before his departure for Kuwait yesterday"]

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has once again declared his support for Egypt's return to the Arab ranks following its return to the ICO some time ago, stressing that Egypt's recent stands constitute a violation of the Camp David agreements with Israel.

In a statement to *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* before his departure for Kuwait yesterday, 'Arafat defended his visit to Cairo, saying that it was in accordance with Palestinian recommendations to strengthen ties with the Egyptian people. 'Arafat said: "We act with conviction and move in the light of our people's demands. As for those who object, I would say that they have a right to object and to express their views within the PLO's recognized institutions."

The Palestinian leader pointed to the Executive Committee's decision in Tunis on 17 and 18 March last year which authorized the PLO chairman to make such contacts following consultations with a number of Egyptian nationalists. 'Arafat added: "Therefore, there was a decision. It is my right to make endeavors just as it is the right of others to do the same within the framework and in accordance with the custom agreed upon within the PLO."

In reply to a question as to whether the PLO will place the question of Egypt's return to the Arab ranks before the coming summit in Riyadh, Abu 'Ammar said: "Why not? I would like to ask: When I was beseiged in Tripoli with my brothers, the Egyptian land and air forces participated with the French forces in protecting the Greek ships that carried us while we were being threatened by Israel. What does this mean? Does it not mean that the Egyptian Army adopted a defensive posture that could lead to a clash with the Israeli forces and that it has actually participated in protecting the Palestinian forces that were in a state of war with Israel? Was not this action against Israel? Was this not the first violation of Camp David"?

He added: "This was followed by a genuine natinalist stand when a clash occurred between an Egyptian patrol and Israeli patrol for the first time since Camp David. When President Husni Mubarak openly and frankly declares before the Islamic committee set up by the recent ICO summit in Morocco that Egypt is still commited to the ICO principles and objectives, should we not appreciate this stand? How did the ICO emerge? Was it not after the fire in the Al-Aqsa Mosque and for the liberation of Jerusalem? Is this not another practical violation of Camp David?" 'Arafat continued: "We must step toward Egypt, and Egypt toward us. I am against those who say that we should impose conditions on Egypt or Egypt impose conditions on us. We are one body and one nation and we must stand together."

Asked if the PLO will submit a new initiative regarding the Palestinian problem, 'Arafat said: "We are on the threshhold

of convening the PNC. We cannot announce anything now without a decision on it first being taken at the Executive Committee. But I can say that there are intensive international contacts in this regard." He added: "I have personally had contacts with a number of Muslim and African leaders and heads of Arab and Islamic states during the recent ICO meeting. Also a delegation representing us visited Moscow a few days ago and contacts were held with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the committee set up by the recent nonaligned conference in India. Talks and contacts have also been held with our friends in Europe, particularly the French. As is known, there are also joint French-Egyptian efforts to obtain a new resolution from the Security Council that would take into consideration the Palestinian people's right to establish an independent state of their own. We must here note with pride and express thanks on behalf of our nation, our people, and the PLO for the valuable assistnace given to us by the French people, government, and president, particularly during our departure from Tripoli. We also thank them for their endeavors with the EC in order to adopt a new European stand that will constitute an advanced step toward the achievement of our people's freedoms."

Regarding the resumption of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, 'Arafat said: "It is continuing; it did not stop in the past and will not stop now. The most recent development was the fruitful talks my deputy, brother Abu Jihad (Khalil al-Wazir), had with our Jordanian brothers, including King Husayn whose attitude was constructive in all circumstances. He expressed his readiness, even during the most difficult circumstances we experienced in Tripoli, to resume the dialogue without preconditions." 'Arafat said: "I will be going to Jordan shortly to continue that dialogue."

Details of Recent 'Arafat, Khalaf Activities

LD062325 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Here is a detailed report on Palestinian action in the Arab and international arenas:

In Baghdad, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman, met with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and reviewed current Arab conditions, the recent conspiracies against the PLO, and the results of the fourth Islamic summit conference. The meeting was attended on behalf of the Palestinian side by Brothers Jamal as-Surani, PLO Executive Committee member; Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, official PLO spokesman; and 'Azzam al-Ahmad, officer in charge of the PLO office in Baghdad. It was attended on the Iraqi side by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

During the meeting, the need to (?maintain supremacy) of the pan-Arab principles and the bases of pan-Arab solidarity in Arab relations to confront the dangers which threaten our Arab nation were noted. Iraq's full support for the PLO in strengthening its independent will was also stressed.

Following the meeting, Brother Abu 'Ammar explained at a press conference that his talks with President Saddam Husayn dealt with all the issues of concern to the Palestinian revolution and Iraq, and the current Arab conditions. Brother Abu 'Ammar reaffirmed the Palestinian revolution's categorical denunciation of the Camp David agreements, saying: We consider them a major conspiracy against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. He also affirmed the Palestinian revolution's rejection of the Reagan plan.

Concerning the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, the brother leader Abu 'Ammar said that the PLO is eager that it should continue. He pointed to the continuous follow-up of this dialogue manifested in the meetings of delegations from both sides. The brother leader Abu 'Ammar affirmed that the Palestinian revolution is in the foreront of the forces which are suffering from the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war. He said that Iran refused to receive a mediation committee formed by the recent Islamic summit in Casablanca to discuss an end to the war.

Concerning the Palestinian resistance's departure from Tripoli, the brother leader Abu 'Ammar said: The most serious incident there was the Zionist forces' naval and air siege, which complemented a seige of the Syrian and Libyan regimes. He explained that the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese people lost 3,000 martyrs as a result of the Tripoli seige, in addition to the destruction of the Al-Baddawi and Nahr al-Barid camps, the burning of the oil refinery and the harbor and several of the town's factories. He said that for the first time in the history of Arab struggle a dual Arab-Zionist aggression had been launched against the Palestinian resistance. He stressed that the Damascus and Tripoli regimes tried to seize Palestinian decision-making through their support for the dissidents of the Palestinian revolution, who the brother leader described as traitors.

In his press conference, he referred to the numerous U.S. attempts to hamper any endeavor on the part of the United Nations to establish peace in the Middle East. He noted Egypt's return to the Islamic Congress Organization and said that this decision was made in appreciation of the role of the people of Egypt and the Egyptian Army in championing Arab causes.

Brothers: This report is in connection with the tour of the brother leader Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, of a number of Arab states.

As for Brother Abu 'Iyad [Salah Khalaf], a member of the Fatah Central Committee who is currently visiting Kuwait, he said in a press statement that the Palestinian issue has made its way to the world through the rifle and that the conspiracy that seeks to banish it will not bear fruit.

In his press statement, Brother Abu Iyad affirmed: We are convinced that no political action is distant from military action. Before the revolution we tried 18 years of political action. We appealed to right and to public opinion, but we did not arrive at a solution. The Palestinian revolution began in 1965. Our cause found its way to the world through the rifle; to East and West Europe and even to the United States. All this was achieved with the rifle. He added: It is true that they began to conspire against the rifle and its presence, but we must act politically and continue

the armed struggle because our people exist on the occupied soil. These people have not moved or departed, and they are capable of creating other fighters, especially now that the Palestinian revolution exists and its imprint exists on every individual of the Palestinian people, from children to grown men.

Brother Abu Iyad warned that crisis and tragedy will create a generation that is more extremist, which might do things without the knowledge of the leadership because the tragedy, as he put it, is enormous in size, and consequently the rise of extremism will also be great. Brother Abu Iyad added: We must make a point for political action in the coming stage, one which is based on another important point — namely the continuation of the armed struggle.

In his press statement, Brother Abu Iyad affirmed his confidence that the armed struggle will continue, and that it is an important vein in the political action. Without it, he said, our political action will not last more than 2 or 3 months, after which it will fade and reach a dead end. Therefore, I affirm that the silence of the rifle is temporary and that the political action will continue to be backed by the action of the Palestinian rifle.

Concerning Abu Jihad's [Khalil al-Wazir's] visit to Jordan, Brother Abu Iyad said: During his visit to Jordan, Abu Jihad discussed several questions. Concerning Palestinian-Jordanian relations, he said: We prefer that dialogue with Jordan should proceed on the basis of the Fes resolutions and the resolutions of the PNC, and that we should cooperate in agreeing to a method of moving together in order to record the Fes resolutions in the international community.

In my opinion, Abu Iyad said, the Fes resolutions can be activated if the Arab states together put their weight behind holding an international conference to discuss the Palestinian issue. Through such a conference we would ensure the support of a good number of European states; that is in addition to the Soviet Union and some African states. At the conference we could stress the Fes resolutions because they contain the minimum extent of our demands — namely, an independent Palestinian state. Without this move, things will be difficult and the region will return to a struggle that is not in its favor.

Fatah Central Committee To Meet 10 Feb in Tunis

LD072133 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Palestinian sources in Amman have stated that the Fatah Central Committee will hold a meeting in Tunis on 10 February under the chairmanship of brother leader Abu 'Ammar. The sources pointed out that brother Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, who is currently in the Jordanian capital, will leave for Tunis in the next 2 days. At the meeting he will submit a report on the results of his contacts with Jordanian officials. On the other hand, the Central Committee will discuss the expected visit brother leader Abu 'Ammar intends to pay to Jordan, the question of making arrangements for convening the fifth general congress of the Fatah movement, and preparations for the coming PNC session.

The Central committee will also discuss a report by Brother Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to brother leader Abu 'Ammar, on his current tour in the United States to acquaint the American arena with the truth about Palestinian conditions, as well as areport by brother Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, on the Fatah Central Committee's discussions with other Palestinian organizations under the slogan of safeguarding the unity of the PLO.

Fatah's Khalaf Warns Of U.S. Attack in Lebanon

JN071250 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1220 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Fatah Central Committee Member Abu Iyad stated in Kuwait today that what is taking place in Lebanon is the result of the monopolization of authority and announced the Palestinian revolution's solidarity with the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Amal Movement for the attainment of their political programs. Abu Iyad warned against the consequences of any U.S. aggression and threatened that if this takes place, there would be a reply and U.S. interests would be jeopardized.

Libyan Pressure To Limit PLO Presence in Tunisia

JN080921 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — A senior Palestinian official yesterday disclosed that there was a Libyan pressure campaign on the Tunisian Government to limit the Palestinian presence in Tunisia. The official, who refused to be identified, said that the Tunisian Government, which had been subjected to numerous Libyan conspiracies, the latest being the feeding of unrest in Tunisia recently, was becoming concerned by the Libyan threats.

AD-DUSTUR has learned that the idea of moving the Palestinian headquarters form Tunis has become the focus of discussion in Arab and Palestinian political circles. One Palestinian official hinted that Abu 'Ammar preferred to reside mostly in the Algerian capital.

Resistance Launches Attacks in S. Lebanon

JN071735 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Heroic resistance fighters are continuing their daring operations behind the Zionist invasion forces' lines in southern Lebanon. A group of Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance fighters has detonated explosive charges beneath a Zionist military patrol near Az-Zahani River in southern Lebanon. The explosion killed or wounded several enemy soldiers. A Zionist source admitted the attack, but claimed that only two of its soldiers were killed and that they were transferred to a Zionist hospital inside the occupied homeland. The source added that enemy forces mopped up the area in a search for the resistance fighters, who managed to withdraw safely to base.

Another resistance group launched a daring attack with rockets and machineguns on a Zionist military position in An-

Nabatiyah. The attack destroyed the position completely, killing or wounding all its crew.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the attack but did not report the losses among his soldiers. He said that the Zionist forces cordoned off and searched the area. His forces, he said, detained several citizens for interrogation.

Palestinians Attack Israeli Patrol in W. Bank
JN071737 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Despite Zionist repressive and terrorist measures as well as the intensive presence of Zionist forces all over the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland continue their operations against the occupation forces.

A group of our revolutionaries hurled incendiary bombs at a Zionist Egged bus, which was transporting Zionist military personnel on the Qabatiyah-Janin crossroad, known as the martyrs triangle. The explosions smashed the bus's windshield and wounded several Zionist soldiers.

Admitting the attack, a Zionist occupation forces' spokesman refrained from giving any details on casualties among his forces. He added that his forces mopped up the area in search for the attackers, who withdrew safely to base.

KUWAIT

Municipal Council Meets, Elects Chairman

GF031158 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 2-3 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] A government-appointed member of Kuwait's Municipal Council, Dawud Musay'id as-Salih, is the new chairman of the council.

As-Salih, a 56-year-old businessman, defeated former chairman 'Abd al-'Aziz al-'Abasani by two votes, in the election of officers at yesterday's opening session of the new council. The deputy chairman is Fahd al-'Ulaj, who also beat his opponent, Hamud Dahlus al-Kharaybani, by two votes.

This is the first government office to be held by As-Salih, who studied medicine in Cairo for one year before going to Britain to study economics. He told the council that he hoped the new session would mark the beginning of a new era for municipal services in Kuwait.

The state minister for cabinet affairs, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, who opened the new council session, said he hoped the newly-elected body would add to the accomplishments of previous councils over the past 34 years. He stressed the need for coordination between the municipality and the public and private sectors to ensure the success of joint government projects. He also underlined the importance of the relationship between the municipality and citizens, saying that the trust of the people would help the council achieve its goals. Husayn also conveyed the congratulations of His Highness the amir, and His Highness the crown prince and prime minister to the councillors on their election.

The Municipal Council has 16 members — 10 were elected by citizens in polls on January 18, and six were appointed by the amir.

OMAN

Jet Fighters Leave for Exercise in UAE

GF041712 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Three Jaguar fighter planes from the Omani Sultani Air Force left Masirah airbase this afternoon for the UAE to conduct joint exercises with the UAE Air Force.

The pilots of these fighters are Omanis, under the command of Staff Colonel Muhammad Mubarak al-'Amari. The other two pilots are Major 'Abd al-Wahhab Muhammad and Captain Ahamad Muhammad ar-Rawwaq. A technical detachment from the Omani Sultani Air Force left with these aircraft.

This joint Omani-UAE air exercise comes within the framework of a series of exercises which are being held as part of the GCC military cooperation plan.

PDRY

Supreme Council Meeting Closes in Aden 7 Feb

GF071628 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Brother Ahmad Muhammad ash-Shijni, minister of state for cabinet affairs and member of the standing committee in the northern part of the homeland, left Aden this morning after attending the meetings of the sixth session of the Supreme Yemeni Council Secretariat, which were held from 4-7 February. The minutes of the meetings of the Supreme Yemeni Council Secretariat were signed this morning.

A press statement issued on the results of the meetings of the Supreme Yemeni Council Secretariat said that the secretariat reviewed the minutes of the meetings of its fifth session, which were held in San'a', and set the dates and venues of the meetings of the committees formed during the first sessions of the Supreme Yemeni Council and the unity committee. It also reviewed the minutes of the meeting of the special joint committee. During this session, the secretariat also discussed the issues on its agenda.

The statement pointed out that the secretariat evaluated the efforts made during the period between the two sessions, and expressed the hope that the second session of the Supreme Council will achieve more results in restoring the Yemeni people's unity and in making progress.

In a statement to ANA, Brother ash-Shijni described the results of the session of the Supreme Yemeni Council Secretariat as positive and excellent. He said: During the meetings of this session, we achieved many positive things, foremost of which was the agenda of the expected meeting of the Supreme Council, and also the agenda of the committees' activities for 1984. He affirmed that there was agreement on all the points discussed during the secretariat's meetings.

At the conclusion of his statement he expressed his satisfaction with the welcome and encouragement he received from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, in carrying out the secretariat's activities.

He was seen off at the airport by Brother 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of state for cabinet affairs; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abd al-Wasi as-Sallam, deputy interior minister; Muhsin 'Ali Yasir, deputy minister of state for cabinet affairs; and a number of officials at the unity affairs office.

Foreign Minister Cables DPRK Counterpart

GF071530 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the YSP Central Committee and foreign affairs minister, has sent a congratulatory cable to Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau of

the Korean Worker's Party and DPRK foreign affairs minister, on the 16th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and the DPRK.

He wished him good health and happiness, and hoped that relations between the two countries would continue to develop and flourish.

SAUDI ARABIA

Arab League's Klibi Concludes Brief Visit

Received by Crown Prince

LD071325 Riyadh SPA in English 1235 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Riyadh, Feb. 7, SPA — Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the regent, received at his office at the Royal Court here today the Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal who met earlier today with Klibi and discussed with him issues of the hour.

Klibi arrived here today from Jidda.

Klibi Departs for Tunisia

LD071954 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1645 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Jidda, 7 Feb (SPA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi left Jidda this evening for Tunisia at the end of his visit to the Kingdom.

During the visit he was received by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the regent.

Prince Sultan Receives Envoy From Finland

GF051918 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense minister, and inspector general, received the Finnish ambassador to the Kingdom, Unto Turunen, this morning.

During the meeting, they exchanged views on bilateral relations between the Kingdom and Finland.

Papers Comment on Situation in Lebanon

GF080620 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 8 Feb 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *AL-YAWM* and *AR-RIYAD* newspapers today comment on the situation and developments in the Lebanese arena:

Under the headline: "Who Benefits in Lebanon?," *AL-YAWM* says: The Lebanese should have known before anyone else that saving their dignity and the dignity of their homeland is accomplished not by turning to the West or the East, but through unity and by discussing their problems on the basis that Lebanon is for all, and not for one party against the other.

The paper notes that the one who benefits from everything going on is, of course, the Israeli enemy, as well as the other parties that have interests — but not Lebanon or the Lebanese. *AL-YAWM* concludes its editorial by saying that for this reason the Kingdom has been concerned about Lebanon's integrity and the unity of its people when the cabinet — upon the instructions of his majesty's regent — appealed to the brothers in Lebanon to stop the fighting, save blood and resort to common sense and logic in solving their present crisis, so the recent events will not become the door through which Lebanon's enemies enter alongside stormy winds.

Under the headline "The Storm and the Lebanese Sail," *AR-RIYAD* says: In recent weeks, the Lebanese events have begun taking a dangerous course that may result in completely unexpected turns in the war that is taking place between discordant Lebanese groups, something that has caused the situation to depart from its Arab and international spheres instead of being contained in the Lebanese horizon alone.

The newspaper concludes its editorial by saying that the Lebanese — as we have said many times — are alone capable of dissipating the ghost of division or an international military intervention. The Lebanese alone bear the responsibility once they realize that the matter has exceeded merely playing with the rope — or if they alone don't recognize the facts as they are and thus let events tear apart Lebanese soil. In both cases, it is Lebanon, the land and the people who will suffer the loss, which,indeed, is the greatest loss.

UAE

Ambassador in Paris Assassinated by Gunman

LD081312 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] To close this newscast, this newsflash has just this instant been received: The ambassador of the United Arab Emirates, who was the victim of a shooting this morning, is reported to have died from his wounds in Paris.

YAR

ICO Secretary General Arrives in San'a'

GF061016 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0850 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] Habib Chatti, the ICO secretary general, arrived in San'a' today on a visit to the YAR that will last several days.

In a press statement, Chatti noted that during the visit he will hold talks with the Yemeni officials focusing on the preparations for the meetings of the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries, which are scheduled to be held in San'a' in September.

Salih Receives ICO Visitor

GF071954 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office at the presidential house this morning, ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti, who is currently visiting our country.

During the meeting, issues concerning the Islamic nation were discussed. The brother leader affirmed the importance of the role the ICO can play in strengthening solidarity among the Islamic countries and uniting their stances, in order to achieve their aspirations and liberate their holy places. Mr Habib Chatti expressed his pleasure at making this visit and praised the development and progress which our country is witnessing in various economic, social and cultural fields.

The meeting was attended by Dr Ahmad al-Asbahi, foreign affairs minister and secretary of the standing committee.

Talks With European Parliament Begin in San'a'

GF051802 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Excerpt] The first session of the official parliamentary talks between the YAR and the European Parliament began in San'a' this morning.

The Yemeni side to the talks was headed by Brother Sa'id al-Hakimi, vice chairman of the People's Constituent Council, while the European Parliament's side was headed by Mrs Victoria Zowel.

At the start of the session, the brother vice chairman of the People's Constituent Council welcomed the European side and noted that this visit will add a new dimension to relations and cooperation between our country and the Arab world on the one hand, and the European parliamentary group on the other.

Government Concerned Over Lebanese Situation

JN071305 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Egypt has expressed its concern over the deterioration of the Lebanese situation in Beirut as a result of the expansion in the fighting between the Army and Lebanese factions. This was announced by Ambassador 'Umran ash-Shafi'i, assistant foreign minister. He said Egypt calls on all Lebanese sides to exercise self-restraint and exert all efforts to cease the current fighting for the sake of Lebanon's unity and safety. He expressed hope that the Lebanese sides will unify their efforts to achieve Lebanon's sovereignty and independence and work for the withdrawal of all foreign forces.

Al-Baz Statement on Mubarak's Current Tour

JN071603 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Feb (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first secretary and director of the president's office for political affairs, has stated that President Husni Mubarak's visit to Khartoum was meant to brief Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri on the results of Mubarak's tour of Zaire, Kenya, Somalia, and Tanzania and on the opinions of those states' leaders regarding the peaceful settlement of African disputes and differences among the neighboring African countries, such as those in the Horn of Africa. It was also meant to inform Numayri of the conflicts caused by foreign interference, as in the case in Chad, in addition to the Saharan conflict. He added: We know the considerations leading to the continuation of these conflicts and to the African states' polarization around international axes.

In a statement in Khartoum prior to President Mubarak's departure for Morocco, Dr al-Baz said that Presidents Mubarak and Numayri discussed the future of the OAU and the stand of the various African states in the African foreign ministers conference in Addis Ababa, as well as at the summit conference in Conakry, especially since President Sekou Toure is determined that the [Conakry] conference should not be held without a guaranteed settlement to the pending problems that led to the division of the OAU countries.

He said that President Mubarak was eager to consult with his brother President Numayri on what he is going to discuss during his visit to France and the United States in order to give new impetus to peace efforts in the Middle East, particularly those concerning the Palestinian question.

Dr Usamah al-Baz added that President Mubarak will leave for Rabat today for a 3-day visit at the invitation of King Hassan II to discuss topics related to the Islamic Conference, the Saharan issue, and African affairs.

He added that President Mubarak sent Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, to Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam and Djibouti President Hassan Gouled to discuss ways of alleviating tension in the Horn of Africa since tension in the relations of neighborly states leads to evil consequences throughout Africa.

Dr al-Baz said further that President Mubarak will leave for France after his visit to Morocco for talks with French President Mitterrand on two main subjects. The first is related to the African leaders' call on France to move politically in order to achieve Namibia's independence, and the second is related to the joint Egyptian-French move on the Middle East issue. He indicated that President Mubarak will then visit the United States for talks with President Ronald Reagan on bilateral relations, particularly in the economic and military fields, in addition to discussing Arab and African issues.

Turkish Military Delegation Arrives 7 Feb

JN071427 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 Feb (MENA) — General Ahmet Corekci, director of the Turkish Air Academy, arrived in Cairo at noon today heading a delegation on a 1-week official visit to Egypt. The visit takes place at the invitation of the Egyptian Ministry of Defense and falls within the framework of the exchange of visits of the two countries' military delegations.

Brigadier pilot Ahmad 'Abd al-Latif and the Turkish ambassador in Cairo received the Turkish delegation at the airport.

Briefs

Palestinian Smuggler Arrested — Cairo, 6 Feb (MENA) — Detectives at Cairo Airport today apprehended Ahmad 'Abdallah Jabu, one of the leaders who rebelled against PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, as he was attempting to smuggle 1 kg of pure hashish worth (?100,000) pounds. Tomorrow's issue of *AL-AHRAM* reports that the Palestinian dissident admitted possessing the drug. He said he bought it in Beirut and intended to sell it to drug dealers in As-Suways to allow them to mix or process it. [Excerpt] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 2232 GMT 6 Feb 84 JN]

Armed Forces General Command Communique No 1,365
JN071659 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Feb (INA) — The Iraqi Armed Forces inflicted human and material losses on the aggressor Iranian forces. The known losses amounted to 25 killed, several others wounded, and 2 infantry positions destroyed.

Communique No 1,365, issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command here this evening, added that the Iranian regime's artillery today shelled Mandali, Zurbatiyah, Sayyid Sadiq, and (Shandari). The savage shelling resulted in the martyrdom of one citizen, the injury of one woman and one child, and damage to several houses in (Shandari). The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,365 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Whenever the clique of evil and crime ruling in Iran continues its unjust aggression on our brave country and glorious Arab nation, it finds the proud sons of Iraq and their valiant Army stronger and more determined to defend their homeland and sanctities. The results of the activities carried out in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units opened artillery fire on a group of enemy personnel opposite our positions in the central sector of the battlefield and scored direct hits, killing 24, wounding others, and destroying 1 infantry position.

2. One of our forward units opened fire on an enemy force opposite our positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, inflicting losses in lives and weapons and forcing the rest to flee.

3. One of our combat patrols clashed with a group of enemy troops opposite our forward units' positions east of Basra and forced it to flee after killing one soldier.

4. One infantry position was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

5. The criminal rulers of Iran today shelled Mandali, Zurbatiyah, Sayyid Sadiq, and (Shandari) with artillery. The enemy's savage shelling led to the martyrdom of one civilian, the injury of one woman and one child, and damage to several houses in (Shandari).

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 February 1984

Commanders Warn Against Iranian Aggression
JN080843 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Feb (INA) — Two Iraqi military commanders have warned the Iranian rulers that Iraq will deal a mortal blow inside their territory if they carry out new aggression against Iraq.

In interviews with *ALIF BA'* today, they stressed that a final, fatal blow will be dealt to the Iranian forces if they carry out new aggression. The staff major general commanding the III Army Corps said that the Iraqi forces are closely watching Iranian troop concentrations inside their territory which are preparing for aggression.

The commander stressed that the Iraqi forces will raze them to the ground and that the next Iraqi blow will be entirely inside their territory. He explained that Iraqi military calculations have been made for waging the major part of future battles on Iranian territory.

The brigadier general commanding the Iraqi naval force has stated that the Iraqi naval forces will continue to strike at Iranian economic interests and lines of communication. He explained that in previous battles the Iraqi naval forces had hit every Iranian economic installation in the Shatt al-'Arab area and inflicted heavy damages on the piers of Khark Island and the anchorage area south of the island.

The commander of the naval forces said that with the help of its sophisticated equipment the Iraqi naval forces can determine the nationality and tonnage of the vessels upon entry into the Arab Gulf waters.

The commander said that Iraq will not make any exceptions concerning any naval target which enters the prohibited zone. He added: We are free from any obligations and we will strike any enemy target.

Baghdad Azeri Comments on Khomeyni's Supporters
GF071442 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1900 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Khomeyni loves to shed blood and wage war. He is the most ferocious enemy of peace and humanity. He is taking revenge on progressive humanity. He is dragging the Muslims to the edge of a (?precipice) in the name of the pure religion of Islam.

Khomeyni is leveling clumnies against the Prophet and appearing in religious meetings with his blood-dripping and dirty face, claiming to be the Hoseyn of the time and the idol-breaker of the ages. The architects of these tragic and (?dirty) scenarios — that is to say the Montazeris, the Khamene'is, the Rafsanjanis, the Mir-Hoseyn Musavis, the Musavi-Ardabilis, the Kanis, the Moqtada'is, the Lajvardis, the Mohamad Reyshahris, the Sadeq Khalkhalis, the Reza'is, the Zahirnezhads, the Colonels Sayyad-Shirazi, the Captains Hoseyn, [name indistinct], the Mohsen Rafiqdusts, the Rajavis, the Karimis, the (Tehranis), [names indistinct], who are the members of the illiterate and racist revolution guards and the mobilization crusade — are nothing more than a group of crazy and confused highwaymen. With the help of a dangerous and crazy element like Khomeyni — who is known as the arch executioner and Zahhak of the ages [reference to the black legendary king in Iranian mythology] — they are bringing back medieval times. In short, they are undermining Iran's and the Iranian people's progress, knowledge, and history. They are declaring war like owls against the world of divinity,

progress, and knowledge for the sake of illiteracy, oppression, and cruelty.

Khomeyni and his dregs are committing a great blunder. The present century is not one for Velayat-e Faqihs, revolution guards, mobilization crusades, [words indistinct], and conquests. It is one for humanity, knowledge, progress and development, as well as for breaking all chains of servitude. However, can the Khomeynis keep in harmony with such a century? Can they keep in harmony with the world of the people of this century who have traveled into space? In view of this, the war declared by these [words indistinct] and crazy Don Quixotes against the century of progress and development is indeed ridiculous.

However, Khomeyni cannot succeed in playing with the fate of the burning torch of the current century. Let him repeat like an owl that it is necessary to keep the flame burning and to convert the whole world into an erupting volcano. Khomeyni and his dregs will be destroyed by this eruption. Together with their [words indistinct] they will be dumped into garbage bin of history.

Further Baghdad Azeri Commentary

GF080920 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1900 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, the illiterate and stupid rulers in Tehran have always used their empty and rotten brains during the past 5 years to find ways and means of oppressing Iraq and its heroic people. They have also exploited every opportunity to guarantee the continuation of the war. And, the aggressive nature of the Khomeyni war is indeed very strange — in that it lacks any (?sense of direction) and objective. It appears to be more like the clashes robbers, smugglers, and highwaymen undertake.

The dictators in Tehran and Qom have misled the masses about occupying the sacred land of Iraq. After every offensive, however,they are either driven off or forced to retreat or killed like the dogs of [word indistinct]. A little later on they repeat their actions. At the present time there are indications of a new offensive. The illiterate supporters of Khomeyni are preparing fresh troops for a new attack. And they are receiving every kind of help and support from international imperialists for this aggressive move. Those who have placed the impostor Khomeyni regime in such a position and who have been provoking it are imperialism, Zionism, and the confused reactionary regimes in the region. It is due to this that the regime cannot agree to the decisions and recommendations of the world peoples and international organizations which cherish good will, including the United Nations, the nonaligned members, and the ICO.

Every move made by these rulers is ridiculous. They consider everything from a narrow viewpoint and move to carry out the decisions they make. That is why they cannot agree to Iraq's determined effort to defend itself. They shamelessly tell Iraq to remain still while they continue occupying its land.

We must point out that the executioners in Tehran and Qom have been and still are eager to continue their useless war in order to impose their dirty will and dark views on the peoples of the region by force. This, of course, means that these elements, who are devoted instruments of exploitation, are preparing for suicide. The war is tolling the bells of death for them at the present time.

President Receives Congratulatory Cable From Mubarak

JN071200 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1125 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Feb (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a congratulatory cable from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on the anniversary of the 8 February revolution. The following are the contents of the cable:

I am very pleased to send to Your Excellency my sincerest cordial congratulations on the anniversary of the glorious 8 February revolution. I wish you continued good health and happiness and the fraternal Iraqi people continuous progress and prosperity. Kindly accept my highest fraternal esteem.

King To Meet With Reagan 13 February

JN071824 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] A responsible source in the Royal Hashemite Court has said that His Majesty King Husayn, during his current private visit to the United States — to pursue some medical examinations, which his majesty ended yesterday proving that he is enjoying good health —received an invitiation from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to visit Washington. The king will make the visit on Monday, 13 February 1984, and will hold talks with President Reagan on the Middle East situation and U.S.-Jordanian relations.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B on W. Bank Travel Arrangements

JN071010 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0510 GMT 7 Feb 84

[From the press review]

[Text] On the subject of arrangements for travel via the bridges between the two banks, *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* says: On many occasions and for years, the issue of the bridges has been raised on all levels. The argument has always revolved around whether to keep the bridges between the two banks open or to close them. The points for and against are many and contradictory. Those in favor of keeping the bridges open were afraid that this would facilitate Israeli plans to empty the West Bank by terrorizing, hounding, and harassing the inhabitants. These methods have been mastered by the Zionist occupation authorities on all levels.

In addition to this main point, those in favor of keeping the bridges open believed this might give Israel the chance to filter various commodities and produce into the Arab World under cover of what the West Bank itself exports. This group also thought of the security considerations and the possibility that open bridges might be exploited.

Those calling for closing the bridges took all these considerations into account, but they believed that our kinfolk in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip had to organize their affairs in such a way so as to be able to resist all the enemy's plans. They believed that closing the bridges would prevent the enemy from exploiting every opportunity.

A third idea was presented and sponsored by Jordan. It was to keep the bridges open and attempt to support the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the occupied territories with all means possible, and to maintain all possible relations between the two banks and the government's obligations in the occupied homeland, complementing our kinfolks' steadfastness and making them feel we are with them in their distress.

But what happened was that the opening of the bridges became a racecourse for those who wanted to exploit it. Israel favored it to carry out its designs, and Jordan favored it to alleviate the kinfolk's suffering by following a policy of alertness and readiness to face any situation. In the discussion between the members of Parliament and the government, this issue was reviewed from every angle, and all arrangements pertaining to crossing the bridges were discussed. Everything that would make communication easier between the kinfolk here and in the occupied territories was touched upon.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B concludes: Everyone stopped before the painful truth, which is that all attempts to alleviate the suffering of the people of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are being hampered by the reality of the occupation, and nobody can ignore this reality. We must all realize this fact and shoulder the responsibilities imposed on us by circumstances and carry out the tasks required by the situation in all fields and on all levels.

Information Minister on Government's Future Plans

PM071458 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 4-10 Feb 84 pp 20-22

[Interview with Minister of Information Mrs Layla Sharaf by Lima Nabil in Amman — date not specified]

[Excerpts] Question: What is the major task of this government?

Answer: This government will continue the march of the previous governments. Every new government in Jordan continues the work of the governments that preceded it. The time had come for a change in the government. On the reconvening of Parliament, the Constitution stipulates that the government that calls Parliament to reconvene should resign. If any differences are seen between the previous and present governments, these are naturally differences in the style of the individuals who form the government, for everyone has his own views as a responsible official. As for the general objective of the country, it remains the same.

Question: Do you believe this is a temporary government or a government for negotiations — in view of the fact that recent developments indicate Jordan is beginning negotiations?

Answer: The present government is not a temporary one or a government for negotiations. Like all previous governments, it is the government of a stable Jordan looking to the future and, on the occasion of the restoration of parliamentary life, aspiring to greater stability, participation, openness, and self-confidence. There is no trend toward negotiations; our trend is toward talks with our Palestinian brothers. We do not wish at present to move to a stage that is not yet clear. We want to clarify the Palestinian-Jordanian-Arab lines prior to moving into the international arena in order to follow the course we have drawn up for ourselves as Arab brothers in the Arab camp. We are not now at a stage of conducting negotiations with the world; rather, we are at the stage of putting in order not only the Jordanian house but also the entire Arab house so far as the Palestinian problem is concerned.

Question: Will the present government come out with an action formula with the Palestinian delegation so that it will truly be the government of Jordanian-Palestinian talks?

Answer: We hope so, but there must be reciprocal response. The present government has come with open arms and a big heart to receive our Palestinian as well as all our Arab brothers.

I would like to affirm here that every Jordanian government is a government of negotiation with the PLO, which we recognize as the representative of the majority of the Palestinian people and which the Rabat summit endorsed as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people — that is, the organization headed by Yasir 'Arafat.

Question: On what basis will the Jordanian Government hold talks with the Palestinian delegation? Will the basis be the Fes plan or the Reagan plan, given that the Jordanian Government did not reject the latter?

Answer: The Jordanian Government neither accepted nor rejected the Reagan plan. Jordan saw in the plan some positive points which the U.S. Administration was proposing for the first time in relation to the Palestinian problem. For this reason we did not reject it, but the Jordanian Government also accepted the Fes plan. If we compare the two, we see many similarities in them. Perhaps the Jordanian-Palestinian talks and subsequent talks with the Arabs could produce a new formula or, let us say, a new Arab initiative. Why shouldn't there be an Arab initiative? We are sitting with our arms folded, waiting for others to take the initiative. We have many initiatives. There is the U.S. initiative, the French-Egyptian initiative, and several others. Maybe, if the elements of all these initiatives are put together, we will come out with a new single formula that we can call the Arab initiative. Of course, this is a personal view. But I would ask: What is the purpose of talks with our Palestinian and Arab brothers if it is not to come out with a common strategy toward a particular objective, which is the initiative?

Question: Don't you think the Reagan plan is no longer particularly valid, especially after the U.S.-Israeli alliance?

Answer: Reagan himself is probably now trying to change his initiative, although the Americans are denying this. The world press contacted the U.S. circles which made that denial. But as responsible officials we realize that the Reagan plan is serious and includes two basic conditions — which is why we did not reject it completely. The first is a complete Israeli withdrawal, which would be a test of U.S. credibility and ability to control Israel. The second condition is the freezing of settlement-building. The United States has failed both credibility tests. For this reason we consider the Reagan plan suspended. If it is to be launched again, that must be done with a new spirit and new ideas consistent with the present situation.

Yugoslav Military Delegation Leaves 7 Feb

JN071538 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Amman, 7 Feb (PETRA) — Admiral Branko Mamula, SFRY federal secretary of national defense and commander of the SFRY Peoples Army, left Amman this morning following a visit to Jordan during which he met with the crown prince, the regent; the prime minister; and the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces. He also visited a number of military positions and centers.

The admiral and his delegation were seen off at the airport by Staff Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; the chief of staff; a number of high-ranking officers; and the SFRY ambassador in Amman.

U.S., U.K. MNF Contingents Withdraw From Beirut

Marines Shelled During Preparations

NC081232 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1212 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Progressive Socialist Party radio formerly known as "Voice of Truth"]

[Excerpts] The army of the ruling family's regime and the Al-Jumayyil clan's gangs have shelled the Marines as they were grouping to withdraw from the airport perimeter. The U.S. warships in response shelled the townships of Baysur, 'Aynab, Shimlan, Kayfun, 'Aytat, and Bshamun with large-caliber guns.

Further U.S. Naval Shelling

NC081424 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The Syrian-Junblattist-Palestinian artillery is shelling the Beirut's residential areas, and U.S. Naval vessels are returning fire. Up to the time this news summary was prepared, the U.S. Navy continued to bombard the artillery emplacements in the mountain and Upper al-Matn. This is the third time the U.S. vessels returned fire. This third round began at approximately 1530 today when the Syrian artillery, particularly in the Tarshish area, shelled the residential areas in Al-Hazimiyah, B'abda, Al-Hadath, Al-Yarzi, Ar-Rihaniyah, Galerie Sim'an, Ad-Dikwanah, Mukallis, Sinn al-Fill, Al-Fanar, Al-Ashrafiyah, and other areas. Security source reported that large fires can be seen in the Palestinian and Junblattist positions, particularly in Baysur and Bhamdun. Shells fell in the Al-Awza'i area and on the coast at 1500 today. Security sources did not explain whether this shelling was directed at the U.S. vessels.

U.K. Contingent Withdrawn

NC080818 Paris AFP in English 0815 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Beirut, Feb 8 (AFP) — The 100-strong British contingent with the Multinational Force in Beirut today withdrew by helicopters to warships off the coast, a military source announced. The withdrawal was carried out between 6:00 am and 8:00 am (0400 GMT and 0600 GMT), from the contingent's positions in the southeast Beirut suburbs. The British contingent arrived a year ago. U.S. President Ronald Reagan last night announced the redeployment of the Multinational Force's U.S. contingent to ships off the coast.

UK Announcement on 'Redeployment'

LD081118 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1100 GMT 8 Feb 84

[By David Wallen, PA defence correspondent]

[Text] British troops left Beirut this morning to "redeploy" off the coast of Lebanon aboard a Royal Fleet Auxiliary. They left their base at Hadath, south of the city, soon after daybreak, bringing to an end hours of speculation on when and how they would leave the crisis-torn country. Their departure came a year to the day of their arrival in Beirut as part of a Multinational Peace-keeping Force.

An announcement that the contingent of 115 men was pulling out came shortly before 10:30 am British time when the Ministry of Defence [MOD] announced: "In light of the deteriorating security situation in Beirut, and the particularly exposed position of the British Force Lebanon headquarters building, it has been decided to redeploy."

The decision to "redeploy" off the coast came just 11-1/2 hours after President Reagan announced that he was pulling out his U.S. Marines and moving them to offshore warships.

The MOD announcement came less than three quarters of an hour after the prime minister had an emergency meeting with Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, Defence Secretary Mr Michael Heseltine, and Foriegn Office Minister Mr Richard Luce.

The statement said in full: "In light of the deteriorating security situation in Beirut, and the particularly exposed position of the British Force Lebanon headquarters building, it has been decided to redeploy the British contingent to the Multinational Force to the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Reliant stationed off the Lebanese coast until the situation becomes more clear. We are in the closest touch with the Lebanese authorities and our Multinational Force partners about this and there will be a statement in Parliament this afternoon."

Mrs Thatcher later left Downing Street for an engagement in Surrey without commenting on the decision.

A Downing Street press officer said he could add nothing to the official satement. He did not know when the decision was reached and would say nothing about this morning's meeting between Mrs Thatcher and the three ministers.

The British troops left their base and handed it over to the Lebanese Army early this morning. For months shells have screamed overhead from militiamen fighting nearby.

The base, in a five-story apartment block, faced the Shi'ite Muslim stronghold of Buj al-Barajinah just a mile to the west. A Lebanese Army post was situated on a hillside half a mile to the east and rival Druze and Christian villages constantly shelled each other just another mile to the south.

The convoy of 115 British troops today drove north from the base, through Christian East Beirut, and then eight miles to the port city of Juniyah. Unlike Beirut port, Juniyah has usually managed to avoid the worst of the fighting.

U.S. Embassy Employees Evacuated; U.S. Moves

NC072010 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1955 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Excerpts] We begin our newscast with a report to the effect that the U.S. President is expected to delineate the redlines [al-khutut

al-humr] of the situation in Lebanon. He may announce a U.S. initiative of a security or military nature [dhat tabi' amniyah or 'askariyah] to be accompanied by steps by the Lebanese regime, such as the formation of a civilian or noncivilian [madaniyyah aww ghayr madaniyyah] salvation commission.

The U.S. forces have evacuated some U.S. Embassy employees with their families to the ships off the Lebanese coast.

Meanwhile, the aircraft carrier *Independence*, escorted by a destroyer, left a Turkish port for the Lebanese coast.

U.S. Official Abducted; Polish Diplomats Evacuated

NC072204 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2150 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The Polish Government today decided to evacuate its diplomats from Beirut after its embassy in the capital was shelled by the Syrian-Palestinian-Khomeynite-Junblattist artillery.

It was reported a short while ago that a U.S. aid program official identified as Kurt Shafer was kidnapped this evening in West Beirut. Security sources believe the U.S. official was kidnapped by gunmen in the aforementioned area.

Khomeynites Abduct Official

NC072259 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2255 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Last night [7 February] the Khomeynites and their collaborators abducted a U.S. AID program official identified as Kurt Shafer.

ANSA on Italian Envoy-Birri Contact

AU071540 Rome ANSA in English 1535 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Excerpts](ANSA) Beirut, February 7 — The strategic clock was switched back almost ten years in Beirut this morning as the battle for control of this Lebanese capital saw the Shi'ite militiamen once more pushing up against the "Green Line" marking the edge of the Christian sector of the city.

At the Information Ministry and National Bank, pickets of militiamen control the entrances, but they have not occupied the buildings, and the Army is just looking on.

At the Italian Embassy on the same street, Ambassador Franco Lucioli Ottieri told ANSA that he had been in telephonic contact with Amal Shi'ite Movement leader Nabih Birri. "He seemed pretty moderate", the diplomat said. "He did not insist on Al-Jummayil's resignation and said his men will respect the ceasefire if they are not attacked. He is not asking the Army to lay down its arms, but merely, to use his expression, not stand against the people".

One light casualty in this morning's shooting was 20-year-old Domenico Sercia from the Italian contingent of the Multinational Peace Force. He was hit by a stray bullet, but doctors immediately declared him out of danger. Yesterday, one soldier from the French contingent was killed, eight Italians were injured, and also one American Marine.

Italian soldiers this morning evacuated Shi'ite guerrillas who were trying to set up positions in the two Palestinian refugee camps placed under Italian guard. The Italian commander, General Franco Angioni, and his officers had no need to use force, merely explaining to the Shi'ite leaders that no armed presence could be tolerated in the zone.

While house-to-house fighting flares in southern Beirut and the Muslim zone, there are no arms visible in the Italian-guarded areas apart from those carried by the Italian peacekeepers.

Defense Ministry sources said in Rome later that, apart from Sercia, two other Italian soldiers, Paolo Mori and Adriano Trasoletti, were also lightly wounded during the fighting this morning, the first nicked on a finger and the second on a leg.

Al-Jumayyil Meets Rumsfeld; Salim to Riyadh

NC081240 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1150 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Station reportedly under the control of Amal; dispatch by radio correspondent Joe Sa'adah from the Presidential Palace — live or recorded]

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim left Beirut this morning for Riyadh after a meeting with the president. Minister Salim was supposed to have left for Saudi Arabia last night but bad weather conditions precluded his departure.

At noon today, President Al-Jumayyil received U.S. presidential envoy Donald Rumsfeld, who was accompanied by U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew. The meeting falls within the framework of efforts being made by President al-Jumayyil to end the armed chaos and serious deterioration threatening the homeland. The U.S. presidential envoy is holding contacts with U.S. Administration officials parallel to his talks with Lebanese officials.

Al-Jumayyil Continues Contacts for New Government

NC072315 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Station reportedly under the control of Amal]

[Excerpt] In the current pressing security atmosphere, the government has not forgotten the question of forming a new government hoped to be one of national unity. President al-Jumayyil has continued his contacts to ensure the birth of the future government which will be entrusted with the basic task of studying the reform program which is expected to lay the foundations of the new Lebanon.

Informed sources expect the government's picture to increasingly crystallize as security and calm are further strengthened and consolidated. For this reason, contacts centered on the need for

halting the fighting to provide an opportunity for holding an objective and calm dialogue that will give priority to rescuing the homeland from the crisis in which it is wallowing, because the officials and political and religious leaders are convinced there is no alternative to a political solution and the need for checking the state of insecurity that prevailed in Greater Beirut during the past 48 hours.

Preparations for Geneva Dialogue Under Way
NC071808 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Station reportedly under the control of Amal]

[Text] Preparations have begun for convening the second round of the National Dialogue Conference in Geneva. The NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY has learned that Ambassador Johnny 'Abdu has been charged with making the necessary arrangements for its convocation. The necessary accommodations for the conferees have been reserved in the city of Montreux, Switzerland.

Al-Wazzan, Patriarch Hazim Welcome Appeal
NC080505 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Station reportedly under the control of Amal]

[Text] There have been numerous reactions to the statement made by Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din [deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council]. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has expressed his profound appreciation regarding the appeal that was made by their eminences [Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din and Mufti of Lebanon Shaykh Hasan Khalid] to cease fire and support the legitimate forces. He said the appeal stemmed from their beliefs and national responsibility in the present fateful phase through which the homeland is passing.

Patriarch Ignatius IV [Hazim], Greek Orthodox patriarch of Antioch and all the Orient, now residing at the As-Sayyidah Convent in [Dayr]al-Balmand in the north, declared his complete and absolute support for the entire contents of the statement. His beatitude said this statement reflected the two spiritual leaders' noble nationalism, of which we are well aware. He added that the statement also charted a course from which there can be no departure for the preservation of the components of legitimacy and its institutions in this tormented country.

Beirut Report on Security Agreement Provisions
NC071744 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Station reportedly under control of Amal]

[Excerpt] The NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY has learned that the security agreement [not further identified] stipulates that the Army remain at its positions and that the Internal Security Forces conduct patrols in various parts of the capital provided this is preceded by the withdrawal of gunmen from their positions.

The leaders concerned immediately toured the various quarters and called on the gunmen to withdraw and to facilitate the task of the Army and Internal Security Forces, and to help those forces in carrying out their task.

Nationalist, Islamic Leaders Eager To Ensure Calm
NC071937 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Station reportedly under the control of Amal]

[Text] The leaders of the nationalist and Islamic forces held an expanded meeting in Beirut today at the request of Amal Movement leader lawyer Nabih Birri, during which they discussed the political and security situation. The conferees emphasized their eagerness to ensure security and calm in Beirut as well as their complete abidance by the cease-fire and compliance with the contents of the appeal made by the following spiritual leaders: His Eminence the Republic's Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid; His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council; and Patriarch Ignatius IV Hazim.

Lebanese Source Denies Takeover of Beirut Radio
GF080916 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0600 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Manama, 7 Feb (WAKH) — An official at the Lebanese Information Ministry this evening denied the presence of armed men in Al-Warrashah which houses the official radio station. He said all employees are performing their duties in the best possible way and that they have not been subjected to any pressures from any quarters.

In a telephone contact with the WAKH correspondent in Beirut, the official stressed that the Lebanese Army continues to maintain the safety of the ministry.

A press official in the Amal Movement has denied reports by some news media that the official radio station has been subjected to pressures. He stressed the Movement respects the official media and is anxious to see it serve the citizens and enjoy objectiveness and impartiality.

Amal Source Denies Official Radio Pressured
NC071718 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1645 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Station reportedly under the control of Amal]

[Text] An official information source in the Amal Movement has denied what has been reported by some private information media to the effect that the official radio is being subjected to pressure. The source said that the Movement, while denying this report in part and parcel, cannot but emphasize its firm stand of

safeguarding the official information [media], and assert that the information [media] must be in the service of the homeland and its citizens, and must be objective and unbiased.

RFL Says Amal Controls Al-Murabitun Radio

NC081130 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] The Amal Movement last night placed the Al-Murabitun radio [Voice of Arab Lebanon] under its control and prevented the broadcasting of any report without its express approval.

Radios Currently Broadcasting in Lebanon

WA081200 [Editorial Report] Lebanon factional strife since the mid-1970's has been reflected in the emergence of numerous radios since that time. The following is a brief description of Lebanese stations, other than the official government Radio Lebanon, Beirut Domestic Service:

1. Voice of Lebanon: Station of the Phalange Party broadcasting from Beirut. This station first appeared in 1976 and broadcasts in Arabic, English, and French on mediumwave, shortwave, and fm.

2. Radio Free Lebanon: Station of the united Christian militia (Lebanese Forces, Phalangist). It identifies itself as "free Lebanon radio, radio of the Lebanese resistance," without announcing the station's location. This station first appeared in 1979 broadcasting material supportive of former President Camille Sham'un and hostile to the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. It has been supportive of President al-Jumayyil. This radio broadcasts only on mediumwave in Arabic, English, and French.

3. Voice of Hope: Financed by an American religious group, this station — broadcasting from Marj 'Uyun in southern Lebanon — carried speeches and announcements by the late Major Sa'd Haddad, the commander of "free Lebanon." It broadcasts on mediumwave and shortwave in Arabic, English, and French in addition to Azeri and Aramaic.

4. Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon: Broadcasts from Ihdin in northern Lebanon in support of former President Sulayman Franjiyah. This station first appeared in 1978. Broadcasts are given on mediumwave in Arabic with occasional French language programs.

5. Voice of Arab Lebanon: Organ of the Independent Nasirite Movement—Al-Murabitun, this station identifies itself as the "Voice of Arab Lebanon, voice of the masses, voice of the popular movement," and does not announce its location. This station first appeared in 1975 and may currently be broadcasting from a mosque on the Cornice in West Beirut. It broadcasts only in Arabic on mediumwave.

6. Voice of the Mountain: Radio of the pro-Druze Walid Junblatt's Progressive Socialist Party, this station identifies itself as the "Voice of the Mountain, the voice of all nationalities in all Lebanon." This station went on the air officially on 1 February 1984, after months of experimental broadcasting. Broadcasts are in Arabic, French, and English on mediumwave.

Lebanese Front Statement Supports Regime

NC081035 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] The Lebanese Front held a meeting today to review the overall situation and the recent developments. Following the meeting, the Front's secretary general, Edward Hunayn, read the following statement:

In face of all the tribulations facing the people, regime, and citizenry in Lebanon, and while deriving its strength from the popular front that created it and from the rallying of the Lebanese around it, the Lebanese Front calls on the people to steadfastly adhere to the tenets of the Lebanese entity, which no power can subdue. The Front urges the regime to continue its steadfastness — a steadfastness which sets an example. It also calls on the Lebanese to remain as they are — the Lebanese over the ages have been accustomed to being firmly resolved and unyieldingly strong in the face of ordeals. Loyal to the trust, concerned for the mission, and aspiring to the future, the Lebanese Front declares:

1. The Front insists on a peaceful solution. In the event such a solution becomes impossible, it declares its unlimited readiness to offer everything it has and to use all its resources to resist until the last breath. Therefore, the Front affirms its determination to fully support the regime, the legitimacy, and Army. Consequently, it affirms it supports the proposals made by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil.

2. The Front disdainfully views all the sick plans of some who wish to impose their will on the regime and people through terror and intimidation. It affirms its adherence to the democratic principles and parliamentary and constitutional institutions, and offers all its resources for the sake of this.

3. The Front is cognizant of the role the Lebanese are playing and the role foreigners are playing in the current Lebanes war. As for the Lebanese who have sold their swords to the foreigners, they are called upon to recover their swords so that all the swords will be used in the service of Lebanon. As for the foreigners, serious efforts are under way to end their evil deeds.

4. The Front affirms its support for all those who have issued appeals to the combatants for a comprehensive and total ceasefire. The Front hopes it will not be compelled to mobilize its forces in the battle of destiny. Oh Lebanese: Lebanon belongs to you and will belong to you.

Franjiyah Lists Needs in Letter to President

NC080756 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0630 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] In a message addressed to the head of the ruling family's regime, former President Sulayman Franjiyah emphasized the need to the following:

1. Abrogate the 17 May agreement.

2. Refuse to embroil the Army in domestic conflicts.

3. Open a sincere and honest dialogue with Syria.

President Franjiyah also did not rule out the appearance of a constitutional vacuum in Lebanon if the regime continues to pursue a pro-U.S. policy.

Former President Franjiyah on Current Situation

NC071256 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah emphasized that there can be no government of national unity unless the agreement with Israel is canceled. He expressed hopes that the officials will come up with something positive for the Lebanese because the meeting to be held by the Dialogue Committee in Geneva will put the inauspicious agreement to a vote. The will of the majority in this voting will be implemented. If the majority opposes the agreement — and this goes without saying — then the agreement should be cancelled and the discussions at the second Geneva conference continue on the basis of the working papers which each member of the Dialogue Committee will submit. The eight principles mentioned in the president's speech should top the agenda.

Sulayman Franjiyah said this at a news conference at his palace in Zgharta this morning during which he dealt with the current situation in Lebanon. To encourage the invitees to Geneva, after announcing the intention to put the agreement to a vote, he expressed hopes that the Army will be withdrawn to its barracks; the militias will be withdrawn from the streets; a faithful and sincere dialogue will be initiated with fraternal Syria; and that some private radios and the press will be censored to soften the internal and external atmosphere.

Franjiyah also hoped his suggestions would be implemented as soon as possible to enable the Dialogue Committee's members to decide whether or not they will attend the conference.

Asked if he will go to the Second Geneva conference, Franjiyah said: I will answer this question only after the National Salvation Front meets and adopts a unanimous stand on attending or not.

Franjiyah denounced the incidents in Beirut's southern suburb and the mountain, and said: These incidents have reached a stage which threatens Lebanon and those in Lebanon. He criticized the Army's involvement in internal issues, and pointed out that this involvement is nothing but contempt toward and the belittling of Lebanese interests.

Regarding the eight points raised by the president, Franjiyah said: Raising an issue is one thing and implementation is another. The author is supposed to start with an initiative and show willingness to implement it so that the Lebanese may be able to accept or reject it.

Salvation Front, Amal Hold Emergency Meeting

Pledge Cooperation With Syrians

NC071549 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The National Salvation Front and Amal Movement held an emergency meeting today in Al-Biqa'. They discussed the latest political developments in the Lebanese arena and underscored the following:

1. The latest incidents in Beirut confirm the patriotic side of the pearl of Arab capitals which the Phalangist gangs tried to distort in the aftermath of the Israeli invasion.

2. Regarding Zahlah, the conferees stressed the need to close all of the Phalangist and Lebanese forces' barracks, and to hand over the arms to the Syrian forces. Furthermore, the so-called Diyab Yunis [commander of 1st Army Brigade in Al-Biqa'] should be expelled and one of his subordinates given his powers and position.

3. The Amal Movement and National Salvation Front pledge to cooperate with the Syrian forces in providing security to the entire population.

Further on Meeting

NC071608 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1500 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The National Salvation Front and Amal Movement met in Ba'labakk during which they reviewed the recent developments and decided on the following:

1. To declare a public mobilization and call on the fighters to join the fighting axes in Beirut and the mountain.

2. To salute the valiant stand of the patriotic officers and soldiers who rebelled against their biased command, particularly the officers and soldiers of the 1st Infantry [Brigade] in Al-Biqa'.

3. To call on the population of the area to expel the Phalangists as well as the so-called Diyab Yunis from Al-Biqa'.

4. To salute with all veneration the sacrifices of the southerners in face of the [Israeli] occupation.

Amal's Birri Insists Al-Jumayyil, MNF Must Leave

PM081129 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Feb 84 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Mr Birri: 'There Is No Other Choice but Guns'"]

[Text] Mr Nabih Birri, leader of the Lebanese Shi'ite Amal Movement, told Monte Carlo radio: "Amin al-Jumayyil will attempt to form a new government, but I will participate in consultations in the meantime to change the president. Amin al-Jumayyil must resign, and after that everything will go well...."

The leader of the Amal militia reiterated his call for the Multinational Force to be replaced by UN forces. "France has now moved 450 soldiers from Beirut to the south. That is a marvelous step. I congratulate President Mitterrand and hope he will move all the French soldiers in Beirut to the south. He will do us a great service."

With regard to his call for desertions from the Army, Mr Nabih Birri told Monte Carlo radio that one-third of the Lebanese Army had shifted to Amal's control. "There is no solution if Al-Jumayyil does not resign. I can no longer hold out my hand to the man who committed all those massacres in the southern suburbs. The fighting will continue because there is no other choice but that of guns," he concluded.

National Bloc Calls for Al-Jumayyil Resignation

NC080843 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0630 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, yesterday saluted the heroes and combatants of patriotic Beirut. He also saluted those who refused to obey the orders issued by the shah of B'abda, namely, the patriotic officers and soldiers.

Junblatt also greeted our kinsmen who are standing their ground in heroic Beirut and emphasized that we abide by our pledge and determination to achieve victory. He asked all to observe complete discipline and to effectuate total coordination.

In another development, Walid Junblatt affirmed the need for the resignation of Amin al-Jumayyil, head of the ruling family's regime, to avert more massacres and ruination similar to those that have occurred recently in the [southern] suburb and nationalist-held Beirut. In view of these massacres and this ruination, Walid Junblatt called for the formation of an international committee to investigate the recent battles.

The patriotic opposition front is widening, and conviction is increasing of the need for the demise of the regime, its symbols, and its gangs. In this respect, and in an interview with France Inter, leader [of the National Bloc] Raymond Iddih has demanded the resignation of Amin al-Jumayyil and his trial for having ordered the Army to kill the compatriots. Thus, Iddih was referring to the massacres that the ruling family's regime has perpetrated, the latest being the recent battles in the [southern] suburb and patriotic Beirut.

Al-Murabitun on Rumored Harassment of Diplomats

NC070938 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] In response to rumors being spread by the Phalangist radio on the harassment the diplomatic missions face in West Beirut — with the intent of sowing confusion and ending Beirut's political and international importance — the Central Revolutionary Security Committee of the Al-Murabitun Forces affirms that these rumors and reports spread by the Phalangist radio are false, part and parcel. The Security Committee of the Al-Murabitun Forces affirms its commitment to provide security and stability for all diplomatic missions in West Beirut.

Shi'ite Leader Cautions Against Church Attacks

NC071951 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Station reportedly under the control of Amal]

[Text] His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, has stated: We regard any attack on and violation of the sanctity of churches as strongly prohibited by our religion, and likewise, any attack on the citizens. Therefore, we declare our denunciation of any such attacks and call on the commands of all gunmen to give utmost regard to this matter and to immediately check any such acts.

PSP Official Says IDF Occupation Upset Balance

GF071944 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Paris, 7 Feb (WAKH) — Tariq Shahab, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], affirmed the importance of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil's resignation in solving the political crisis in Lebanon. In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Paris, Shahab stated that the assumption of power by Amin al-Jumayyil was the result of the Israeli occupation and the same applies to the 17 May agreement.

He called for the removal of all the consequences of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon which upset the existing political balance and led to the Phalange Party's domination of governmental institutions. He said: The selection of a Phalangist president, in light of the Israeli tanks, was merely a declaration for the continuation of the civil war in Lebanon, because it is impossible for an extremist to be president since it upsets the balance among the Lebanese.

The deputy chairman of the PSP noted that the current events in Lebanon are a natural result of the mistakes and domination over the population of West Beirut following the Army's entrance there. He listed all the evidence proving the Phalange Party's refusal to live peacefully with the others, even with the non-Phalangist Christians.

He added that the Army practiced persecution, kidnapping, and arrest with the cooperation of the Phalangist militias which has led to the kidnapping of 2,000 Lebanese citizens in West Beirut, including armed men, Christians, and nationals whose destinies are unknown. This situation has brought about a problem similar to that which the Argentinian people suffered. Shahab called on Amnesty International to hold the Lebanese forces responsible for the kidnapping of 1,000 Lebanese and 500 Palestinians, and to investigate this issue.

Mufti Khalid Holds Contacts With Army Commander

NC081039 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Station reportedly under the control of Amal]

[Text] Shaykh Hasan Khalid, the mufti of the Lebanese Republic, and Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannus talked over the phone about the security situation and the need to restore normal conditions for the good of Lebanon and the Lebanese.

Mufti Khalid then held a meeting in his house with Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Uthman, acting director general of the Internal Security Forces, during which they agreed on increasing Internal Security Forces' patrols in Beirut's quarters and streets to ensure the citizens' comfort.

Army Command Urges Soldiers Not To Get Involved

NC081222 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Station reportedly under the control of Amal; communique issued by the Army Command Guidance Directorate on 8 February]

[Text] Some quarters are spreading tendentious rumors aimed at causing disintegration in the Army and the homeland. The Army Command announces, on behalf of all military men of all communities, that they will remain united and faithful to their vow to maintain the unity of the Army and the independence of united Lebanon — including all its communities and geographical areas — as well as Lebanon's territorial integrity.

Our aim will always be to safeguard the unity of the homeland and the citizens, and to ensure the protection of all the Lebanese without distinction.

The Army Command asks all military men, wherever they may be, to remain at their posts; to preserve their unity and to protect their barracks; and not to get involved in the existing political conflict, whatever the reason.

Al-Biqa' Commander Joins Lebanese Nationalists

JN071822 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Al-Biqa'— Brigadier General Ibrahim Shahin, commander of the Lebanese Al-Biqa' area, has announced his intention and the intention of the 1st Infantry Brigade in the camps of Ablah and Riyaq, to join the Lebanese Nationalist Forces Movement. This came in a press conference held by Brig Gen Shahin in Ablah today in which he said: The command of the Al-Biqa' and the 1st Infantry Brigade, with its soldiers, officers, and weapons have adopted this position on the basis of their belief that Lebanon will only survive on the principles of justice, equality, and freedom; that these forces reject and will resist all attempts at hegemony; and that they will not allow any faction or group to impose that hegemony over other people through political or military means.

Brig Gen Shahin called for the Army's neutralization and for considering the Army as a national institution representing all Lebanese without any partiality to any faction. Otherwise, the Army will be turned into a tool for repression and hegemony.

Shahin condemned the indiscriminate shelling of the southern suburb of Beirut and the mountain area. He called for a new defense law to organize the Army's command and military establishment on sound national bases. He also called for taking the politicians and militarists to task for involving the Army in the domestic conflicts and preventing its true role in resisting and confronting the Zionist enemy.

Shahin asserted that liberating steadfast southern Lebanon from the Israeli occupation is the national, pan-Arab objective for which the Army should work. He called for confronting all the plans of hegemony which the officers and soldiers of the Al-Biqa' area and 1st Infantry Brigade consider as a basis for their relations with any political or military leadership in Lebanon. Brig Gen Shahin also called, in the name of the officers and soldiers of the Lebanese Army, for supporting the national pan-Arab line and Arabism, and the unity of Lebanon and its Army under the canopy of justice and equality, in rights and duty, among the sons of the one homeland without discrimination.

Commander of 6th Brigade Joins Socialists

NC072321 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2244 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] A statement was issued by 6th Brigade Commander Colonel Lutfi Jabir. In this statement he says:

Out of concern for the Lebanese Army, its discipline, and the noble qualities of its personnel under the current circumstances, and out of an interest in the unity of the homeland and the safety of the citizens, we declare the following:

1. Our denunciation of the practices which entangled us in a devastating war against our kinfolk, who are worthy of our appreciation for their steadfastness everywhere.

2. Our support for the stand of the Amal Movement as announced by Nabih Birri in his news conference of 4 February 1984, the resolutions of the Islamic and patriotic leaderships, and the (?two appeals) made by the National Salvation Front.

We announce our assumption of the security duties in West Beirut and our rejection of involving the Army in internal disputes.

[Signed] 6th Brigade Commander Col Lutfi Jabir.

Birri Says 14,400 Army Personnel Join Socialists

NC071912 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] In response to a question put by newsmen, Nabih Birri says the Army in West Beirut is in harmony [with us]. This Army is

maintaining the unity of its barracks and is preparing to assume its patriotic duties whether in West Beirut, the [southern Beirut] suburb, or the south — in the future. The Army is presently coordinating with the Amal Movement. The number of soldiers and officers who joined the patriotic forces has reached approximately 5,400, on top of the previous 9,000.

'Arab Army' Chief Replaced 7 February

NC072028 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2010 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Excerpt] In a development today, the joint command of the Junblattist-Syrian-Khomeynite-Palestinian alliance in Beirut-held a meeting this afternoon, at the conclusion of which it appointed 1st Lieutenant Khurays and 1st Lieutenant 'Atum to replace the so-called Ahmad al-Khatib in charge of the so-called Arab Army of Lebanon.

Security Forces Ordered To Patrol Beirut Streets

NC072025 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Station reportedly under control of Amal]

[Text] The Directorate General of the Internal Security Forces has issued orders to its patrols to operate on Beirut streets as part of their security task. These patrols have been put under the command of Colonel 'Isam abu Zaki, assisted by Lieutenant Colonel 'Adnan 'Utayni. The patrols commenced their duties as of 1800 today.

Gunmen in Suburb, Mountain Receive Libyan Aid

NC041601 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Information available to the Voice of Lebanon reports that Nabih Birri has urgently requested more ammunition from the PFLP-GC, led by Ahmad Jibril. It was reported that Libya has appropriated $3 million a month for the gunmen in Beirut's suburb and mountain to support them in their battles. Eyewitnesses have confirmed that they saw reinforcements arriving in the suburb area to consolidate the gunmen's positions.

USSR's Aliyev To Arrive First Half of February

JN080648 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Syrian leadership, CPSU Central Committee Member G.A. Aliyev will arrive in Syria in the first half of February on a short working visit.

Further Details on Damascus Lebanese Discussions

JN071917 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Louis Faris' dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] The political moves in Damascus are continuing. During the evening and following the second round of talks between 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and the delegation of the five Lebanese Sunni leaders, the delegation met with Walid Junblatt. When asked about the results of these talks, Junblatt said that the objective of these talks is to unify the nationalist and Islamic stand in order to confront the Lebanese Government and foreign conspiracies, including President Reagan's threats. He added that there will not be a dialogue with President Amin al-Jumayyil. He said sharply and verbatim: I demand once again, and I address the Arab and Western worlds, that there will be no dialogue, reconciliation, or agreement with either the Phalangists or Amin al-Jumayyil.

This morning, Junblatt met with some Lebanese opposition figures. Following this meeting, Marwan Hamadah said that the Lebanese National Salvation Front [NSF] today contacted the ambassadors of the United States, France, Britain, and Italy in Damascus and told them that in light of the new developments in West Beirut, the NSF, Amal Movement, all nationalist forces, and the Army units that have joined them will be concerned about preserving the lives and properties of foreign citizens.

Raymond Iddih telephoned Junblatt from Paris and told him that he made a statement to (?France Ampeir) radio in which he demanded Amin al-Jumayyil's resignation. Iddih affirmed that he does not hold Junblatt responsible for what took place in the mountain area. Later, we received an official statement that the independent nationalist Lebanese grouping issued in which the grouping said that the present Lebanese Government's march has proved their inability to lead the country. Thus, the grouping also calls for Al-Jumayyil's resignation.

We also received a statement issued by Brigadier Ibrahim Shahin, commander of the Al-Biqa' area and 1st Infantry Brigade in the Ablah and Ar-Riyaq garrisons, calling for rectifying the military establishment by issuing a new defense law on a sound nationalist basis.

President Hafiz al-Asad this afternoon held a lengthy meeting with the Lebanese Sunni delegation, with Minister Khaddam attending. SANA said that the discussion during the meeting dealt with the Lebanese situation in light of the new developments. It added that the five Lebanese leaders emphasized during the meeting their confidence in Syria and its support for Lebanon.

Al-Asad affirmed Syria's principled stand on Lebanese affairs, its continued support for Lebanon, and its readiness to render any possible assistance in order to rescue Lebanon from its tribulations.

After their meeting with Al-Asad and the Lebanese leaders refused to make any statements, but they said that they had designated former Prime Minister Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh to speak on their behalf. I learned that this delegation will return to Beirut tomorrow. I interviewed As-Sulh, who told me that Syria is seriously and extensively responding to the efforts to establish security and reconciliation in Lebanon as well as to rescue it. He added that this is also Junblatt's desire, but Junblatt has his own conditions and demands. As-Sulh expressed hope regarding the initiation of dialogue among the Lebanese sides, and said that dialogue must not stop when certain Lebanese sides make difficult conditions. He affirmed that there are no consultations at present on forming a new Lebanese cabinet and that there will be no consultations prior to dialogue and a political solution.

Former Lebanese Prime Minister on Al-Asad Talks

JN071945 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Interview with former Lebanese Prime Minister Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh by an unidentified Syrian television correspondent; in Damascus today — videotaped.]

[Text] [Correspondent] Your Excellency. A short while ago you concluded a meeting with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. Naturally, the talks dealt with the situation in the Lebanese arena. Can you brief us on the meeting?

[Taqiy ad-Din as-Sulh] Our meeting with his excellency the president was good and successful. We congratulated the president on his recovery. We noticed that he is fully recovered and he appears as active as we have always known him. This gave us great pleasure. Naturally, we touched on the various state of affairs. We had a comprehensive discussion of the conflict in the region and the confrontation of the Israeli and colonialist designs being hatched against the region. We see that the great mobilization played by fraternal Syria and all those adopting a similar stand are capable of foiling all these designs.

[Correspondent] Events have accelerated recently in the Lebanese arena. What is your opinion regarding a solution to what is now happening in Lebanon?

[As-Sulh] Of course, the issue which consumed much of our time and discussion was the situation in Lebanon and the condition it reached after the recent acceleration of events. We presented a complete picture of the situation to the president and discussed how we can surmount these events. We felt the president's readiness for Syria to continue to exert all efforts to help Lebanon restore its healthy natural life and resume its role in serving all the Arab causes.

[Correspondent] Your Excellency, do you see any specific ways to help Lebanon out of its ordeal?

[As-Sulh] There are several issues that must be solved, such as the 17 May agreement. This agreement, I can say, has become worthless. Several of the deputies, even those who voted for it, have realized that this agreement does not promise any good....

[Correspondent, interrupting] On the contrary, it serves Israel's interests.

[As-Sulh] This agreement brought only harm to Lebanon. Therefore, we must get rid of this agreement in any way possible. Actually, we consider this agreement as null. Since the beginning, my colleagues and I, who came to Damascus yesterday, stood strongly against this agreement. We are happy to see that the overwhelming majority of our kinfolk in Lebanon adopt the same stand. This is regarding ....

[Correspondent, interrupting] This is regarding the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Is there anything else?

[As-Sulh] This agreement is the major obstacle preventing any progress toward the restoration of normal life in Lebanon and the achievement of its security and stability. We have been against settling matters militarily. We have always believed that a military solution does not solve any problem and will not restore security and stability. On the contrary, it will lead to negative implications, from which the country and its institutions will suffer, particularly since these institutions must be kept away from divisions and conflicts and must win the confidence of all Lebanese.

[Correspondent] Do I understand, Your Excellency, that you agree with the National Salvation Front's demand to neutralize the Army?

[As-Sulh] We agree on many affairs with ....

[Correspondent, interrupting] The Salvation Front.

ATH-THAWRAH on U.S., Israeli Threats Against Syria

JN071024 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0720 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Damascus, 7 Feb (SANA) — *ATH-THAWRAH* writes: The call up of Israel's military reserves and the state of alert in the enemy entity is tied up with the eruption of the security situation at the hands of the fascist Phalangist party and its symbols in the government. This relationship is revealed by the timing of the common goals that bring Israel, the United States, and the Lebanese Government together.

In its editorial today under the headline "The Language of Threats and the Dilemma of America and Israel", *ATH-THAWRAH* adds: The call up of reserves and Israel's threats of a new military adventure against nationalist Lebanon in the aftermath of the security eruption that is led by the Phalangist government, primarily indicates Israel's direct support for the war waged by the Lebanese Government through the agent Phalangist clique and the factional Lebanese Army.

ATH-THAWRAH says: If Israel thinks that by calling up the reserves and declaring a state of alert it can pressure Syria and influence its firm stands concerning the Arabism of Lebanon and its nationalist forces, it has missed the target. Syria will not be frightened by threats. Any show of force will not make it deviate from its stands.

ATH-THAWRAH concludes: It has been proven beyond doubt that talks that give positive results regarding the Lebanese issue are not those that pass through the barrel of a gun and the sound of shells. The only way for peace in Lebanon passes first and foremost through the withdrawal of the invading Israeli forces and the withdrawal of American and Western forces. That is the only voice of reason.

Commentary Views Phalangists 'Tyranny' in Lebanon

JN071516 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The serious deterioration that Lebanon is witnessing has not surprised anyone. There was no possibility to avert it, especially after the Phalangist tyranny reached a point where the Lebanese homeland's present and future entered into a most dangerous phase. The Phalangist tyranny is represented by the Phalangist Party's armed militias and the Lebanese Army units that were rearranged last year to combat Lebanese national unity, and which failed to do this both before and after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon — at a time when the Phalangists were in control of the fraternal people in Lebanon and of various political and national decisionmaking. The Phalangist tyranny believed that it could realize hegemony through military actions against the Lebanese nationalist forces with U.S.-Zionist protection, protection that would enable it to realize a fatal blow within a short period of time and enable it to practice its aggressive method against the Lebanese people's aspriations, Arabism, and progress.

Despite some observers' belief that the positive aspects of the Geneva conference, which marked progress toward national unity and agreement on the features of Lebanon's future, have opened the way for a complete agreement on the issue of Lebanon's reconstruction and liberation, these positive aspects themselves have kindled the Phalangist hatred and constitute the main pretext for opening fire once more against the homleand and the citizens. This is in view of the fact that the Phalangists, as a party and method, are the primary side that will be harmed by the national charter and the liberation of the homeland from the U.S.-Zionist hegemony.

In light of this, we can understand the serious explosion that Lebanon witnessed last week; one that left Shafiq al-Wazzan's government a complete failure and embarassment, a fact that forced Al-Wazzan's government, in an open letter, to resign and call for the cancellation of the 17 May agreement even after that government contributed to the signing of the agreement.

In light of all this, we can understand why Zionist minister of war Arens put his aggressive army on full alert to confront all the possibilities, including those unsatisfactory possibilities, as he put it. Those unsatisfactory possibilities that Arens mentions fall

within the Zionist-U.S. desire to deal a blow to Syria and the Lebanese nationalist force and to support the Phalangist rule and its regime in foiling any national accomplishment that the National Salvation Front and Amal Movement might realize, with Syrian support, to determine Lebanon's future.

Any Zionist alert no longer frightens us in Syria and is no longer a source of concern for us. We defined our decision a long time ago and announced that defending the Arab soil in Syria, Lebanon, and the Arab countries is a sacred issue that we will not discuss with anybody. Lebanon's future should be defined by the nationalist forces in Lebanon and the Lebanese people. Those who create dangers should not forget that they will not escape it. Despite their expections and calculations, those people might find themselves in the middle of that danger.

Coalition Leaders Meet, Oppose Early Elections

TA080836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Coalition leaders have turned down a proposal to sign an agreement not to hold early elections. The idea was raised by Minister Sara Doron yesterday during a meeting of coalition leaders after most expressed their opposition to early elections. However, Voice of Israel reporter Arye Golan syas TAMI's Aharon Abu-Hatzera was opposed to the proposal and it fell through. At the meeting Prime Minister Shamir said he would not allow his ministers to travel abroad while the Knesset is in session, unless they need to attend to urgent state business. This is in the wake of recent coalition defeats in Knesset votes.

Shamir Convenes Ministers on Lebanon Situation

TA081011 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] The prime minister is convening the ministers to brief them on the latest developments in Lebanon and the contacts held with the United States on this matter. This is reported by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer.

It was reported this morning that the prime minister and defense minister had advance knowledge of President Reagan's intention to evacuate the Marines from Beirut to the 6th Fleet ships.

Shamir, Ambassador Lewis Meet

TA071524 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The prime minister this afternoon conferred with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that they discussed the developments in Lebanon. Yitzhaq Shamir explained Israel's position is to avoid getting involved in the fighting in Beirut. Our correspondent emphasized that the United States has not asked Israel to do that.

No Intervention Planned

TA072035 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Israel will abstain from intervening in the fighting in the Beirut area security sources told our military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky this evening. The sources emphasized to our correspondent that Israel's main interest is to secure its northern border. Nevertheless, the security sources added, if the United States asks Israel to carry out a joint operation, Israel will find it hard to refuse in view of the progress made in strategic cooperation and in the coordination on the Lebanese issue.

U.S. Ambassador in Israel Samuel Lewis this evening conferred with the prime minister and the defense minister and informed them that the United States was working to maintain President al-Jumayyil's rule. Lewis asked Israel to do likewise. Our political correspondent Yoram Ronen reports that it was said in the meeting that the United States believes there is still hope that Al-Jumayyil's government could prevail and that various possibilities for action on the part of Israel and the United States were discussed.

U.S. Beirut Evacuation Assessed

TA080546 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Talk in studio between political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer and Shalom Qital]

[Text] [Qital] Did Jerusalem know of Reagan's intention to evacuate the Marines from Beirut, and if so when?

[Schiffer] The prime minister and defense minister at noon yesterday were informed by U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis about a message he brought from President Reagan on the decision to evacuate the Marines, as well as the second part of the President's decision, namely, that in the future the United States will be highly involved and will use the full firing power of the 6th Fleet off the Lebanese coast against Lebanese targets.

[Qital] This is viewed here as an admission of the failure of U.S. policy. What about Israel's policy as a result of this U.S. failure?

[Schiffer] The offical announcement emanating from political circles this morning is that there is no link between the two developments. Israel says it will continue its policy in southern Lebanon and its attempt to create security conditions there to safeguard the northern border and return the IDF home in due course.

In the meantime, the Marines are starting to be evacuated and this is viewed in Jerusalem as an admission of failure. The main blame is put here on Amin al-Jumayyil: For a whole year the United States put its Navy at his disposal, and let him have officers for the training of the Lebanese Army, but the Lebanese president hesitated and did not do anything. Therefore, what we are witnessing this morning is a Lebanon which is returning to the situation that had prevailed before the Peace for Galilee campaign, to a condition of regular instability. The status quo ante is restored: Amal is returning to West Beirut; the Americans will be out of there, and Israel will remain in southern Lebanon.

Further Report on Evacuation

TA080804 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel — recorded]

[Text] Political observers in Jerusalem say that Last night the United States tried to do two things at one: to deter the opposition in Lebanon and to remove the Marines from Lebanon. By so doing, it is said, the United States has in fact given up the idea of establishing a strong central government led by Amin al-Jumayyil. Militarily speaking, we are told, there is no difference whether the Marines are located on shore or on board the ships. On the shore, however, they were an immobile target and could not aid in the fighting. This move, at this time, will be interpreted as a U.S. surrender and a victory for Al-Jumayyil's

opponents, especially in the context of Lebanese politics. This is the main fear in Jerusalem now. The Shi'ite leader, Nabih Birri, a figure who was not a major one in Lebanon in the not too distant past, is scoring impressive successes in Beirut, and this may make things very difficult for Israel south of the Al-Awwali River, with regard to the relations it is trying to cultivate with the Shi'ites in the south.

Yesterday Ambassador Lewis transmitted a message to Prime Minister Shamir from President Reagan, the main point of which is that the United States is not abandoning Lebanon. The United States will make every possible effort to prevent the fall of Al-Jumayyil, and this will include offensive activity: bombardments from sea and air at the sources of fire directed at Beirut. The conclusion of yesterday's meeting was: The United States and Israel will in the future coordinate all their activities in Lebanon. It seems that if a large-scale military move is necessary, Washington will ask for cooperation, albeit on a small scale, from Israel. Authoritative sources in Jerusalem said that in any event Israel will not deviate from the sort of military operations it has already carried out north of the Al-Awwali River in recent months.

The desire for operational coordination is also accompanied by a feeling of political confusion shared by both countries. The withdrawal of the Marines may run parallel to the withdrawal the IDF implemented to the Al-Awwali River. The Americans, like the Israelis, remain in Lebanon in one manner of another. Their power now lies in defensive activity only, with the help of planes and naval artillery.

It was assessed in Jerusalem this morning that Amin al-Jumayyil is not in personal danger, that his opponents will not cross the red lines set by the Americans last night and will not enter the Christian quarters of East Beirut. However, at the same time, there is no hope that Amin al-Jumayyil's control will ever extend beyond half of the city of Beirut.

Official sources in Jerusalem repeated this morning that there is no change in Israel's policy. Israel will continue to see to security arrangements in southern Lebanon and defend its northern border. However, this morning more than ever it is difficult to see in the offing an arrangement that would make possible the IDF's withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

Close U.S. Contacts Maintained

TA080623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] After it was learned that President Reagan decided to evacuate the U.S. Marines to the 6th Fleet ships, sources in the prime minister's office said that Israel will continue its policy in southern Lebanon. Israel will continue to create conditions to secure its northern border and make possible the return home of the IDF. It was further said that Israel is maintaining close contacts with the United States on the developments in Lebanon.

The prime minister and defense minister had been informed in advance of President Reagan's intention to evacuate the Marines.

Ne'eman Calls for Permanent IDF Presence in Lebanon

TA080618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Telephone interview with Science and Development Minister Yuval Ne'eman by Shalom Qital]

[Text] [Qital] Good morning to you. What is the significance for Israel of Reagan's decision on the U.S. Marines?

[Ne'eman] We — and when I say we, I mean the Tehiya movement and I — have said, from the very start of the Lebanese war that the IDF will have to remain in Lebanon for long years to come, perhaps forever. There is no other way to secure peace in the Galilee. The state of Lebanon disappeared in 1976, when the Rabin government turned a blind eye to the Syrian invasion of Lebanon. There was no chance to restore a united Lebanon and base the security of our Galilee on such a Lebanon.

This is also why we were opposed to the agreement of May 1983, since it was useless and pointless. To sign an agreement with a president who rules only the B'abda Palace was absurd. The security arrangements in southern Lebanon should be our physical presence there. All talk about arrangements which involve our withdrawal from there is impractical. In our opinion, there are security arrangements in Lebanon today. In order to guard the Galilee we should remain there. Things may be improved. Ways of reducing the size of forces may be found, the strip nearest to our border may be completely closed off and cleared, with the Sidon area under general supervision only. There is no alternative to the IDF presence — however it should be as small as possible in southern Lebanon.

Rabin Calls for IDF Withdrawal From Lebanon

TA080631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] In the wake of Reagan's move and the developments in Lebanon, MK Yitzhaq Rabin is calling on the government to withdraw the IDF from Lebanon as soon as possible. According to Rabin it would be a mistake for Israel to seek the partitioning of Lebanon in the wake of the collapse of the central administration in Beirut. He proposes that contacts with local forces in southern Lebanon be increased, but that Israel should also turn to the United Nations and ask that UNIFIL control a 40-km zone in Lebanon extending from Israel's northern border.

European Parliament's Dankert Urges Withdrawal

TA071630 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The president of the European Parliament who is currently visiting Israel today advised Israel to withdraw from Lebanon whatever the situation. Pieter Dankert held a news conference in the Knesset and this is what he said.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Pieter Dankert says that the situation in Lebanon is deteriorating rapidly. There is no point in discussing it now since nobody knows where things

are heading. However, he was asked repeatedly about the Lebanese situation and finally clarified his position.

[Dankert — in English] I am in favor of withdrawal, whatever the situation, because I think one should respect the territorial integrity of any country. But what I do see is that there is a security problem in northern Galilee — no doubt about that — and that one should try to find ways and means to cope with that security problem in respecting the basis of international law (?not to be there).

[Correspondent translates the above and continues] In his opinion the presence of Israel in southern Lebanon creates serious problems. It irritates the local population, and in the final analysis it might prevent the establishment of a local force in the framework of security measures taken in the area. This is what European Parliament President Pieter Dankert said. [end recording]

Dankert Comments, Concludes Visit

TA071826 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1650 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Jerusalem, 7 Feb (ITIM) — European Parliament President Pieter Dankert expressed the opinion that Israel should halt the settlements in the territories if it indeed is talking seriously of autonomy for the inhabitants. He said this in a news conference this afternoon, in which he concluded his official visit and his talks in Israel.

During his visit Mr Dankert met with President Herzog, Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, opposition leader Shim'on Peres and other officials, and discussed with them the difficulties of Israel concerning the EEC, the situation in the region, and in particular the situation in Lebanon.

The president of the European Parliament believes that Israel should hold talks with the countries of northern Africa — Morocco and Algeria — in order to coordinate with them the stands of the Mediterranean countries vis-a-vis the EEC. "Israel and the other Mediterranean countries have the same interests concerning relations with the EEC, and therefore they should speak with one voice," said the guest. In answer to a remark that there are absolutely no relations between Israel and Morocco or Algeria, Mr Dankert said that "if the interests are important and similar, a way could be found on how to coordinate positions, even in an informal way."

Mr Dankert remarked that in his talk with the prime minister he was promised that Israel has serious intentions of fulfilling all the clauses of the Camp David accords, and that it is ready to open the process of negotiations on autonomy in the territories. However, he added that this is incompatible with the continuation of the settlements. "If you think about autonomy you must create the conditions for it. You cannot talk about autonomy and continue the settlements at the same time; there is a contradiction in this," he said.

Chief of Staff Comments on Lebanon Situation

TA071248 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1230 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi says that the Lebanese Government's ability to hold the various areas in the city is disintegrating. The chief of staff appeared before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. According to him, Lebanese leftist elements have made substantial advances, something which explains the loss of control by the government in West Beirut. This is reported by our Knesset correspondent Gil'ad Mishori.

Further Levi Comments

TA071820 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi today disclosed that the Lebanese Government had asked the Israeli Government whether it intended to intervene in the fighting in Beirut. The chief of staff made these remarks at a meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. Our correspondent Hayim Zissovitz elaborates on the meeting:

[Begin recording] The lion's share of today's meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee with the chief of staff was dedicated to the situation in Lebanon. The chief of staff reviewed the fighting in the Beirut area and disclosed that many terrorists had been involved although [word indistinct] to the intervention of the Syrians.

Referrring to the attacks against IDF soldiers in Lebanon, Lt Gen Levi said that although they had recently increased, the security forces have been very successful in foiling attempted attacks and most of them have been prevented.

In the debate that ensued regarding the chief of staff's remarks, MK Yehuda Ben-Me'ir made a surprising statement when he suggested that Israel should deviate from the accepted concept of an alliance with the Christians and the Lebanese Government and reach an agreement with the Druze. These remarks aroused MK Mordekhay Gur's anger who said: What nonsense you are talking! Will their control over the Ash-Shuf area also grant the Druze control over southern Lebanon?

MK Ge'ula Kohen of the Tehiya movement said she does not believe in security arrangements with UNIFIL and local forces in southern Lebanon and expressed her opinion that the IDF must preserve its territorial [yabashtit] intervention after the withdrawal.

MK Yosi Sarid of the Alignment depicted the following picture of Beirut: The Lebanese capital is becoming a city of terrorists and the Christians we had set out to rescue are on the verge of a holocaust. Lebanon will gradually turn into an extreme, anti-Israeli country. MK Kohen, just like MK Sarid, cast doubts about the possibility of reaching security arrangements in southern Lebanon with local forces and proposed that Israel rely on UNIFIL troops which would deploy in the area.

Replying to these remarks, the chief of staff said that the Shi'ites in southern Lebanon and the Israelis share a common interest: Opposition to the presence of terrorists in the region. If we join this interest [as heard] we may have an advantage, Lt Gen Levi said. [end recording]

Levi LE FIGARO Interview

PM031207 Paris LE FIGARO MAGAZINE in French 28 Jan-3 Feb 84 pp46-47

[Interview with General Moshe Levi, Armed Forces chief of staff, by Robert Lacontre in Israel — date not given]

[Excerpts] *LE FIGARO MAGAZINE*: Could the Syrians launch a surprise attack on you?

Moshe Levi: The Arab countries have powerful armies of regular soldiers quartered a long way away. That does not enable them to reach our borders without being detected. However, we have a relatively large defense force in relation to our total forces. That defense force has two missions: to repel any attack and to deter a possible adversary.

LE FIGARO MAGAZINE: And what about the 30,000 Syrian soldiers in Lebanon?

Moshe Levi: Our deployment, more especially in Lebanon, has two objectives: to contain the Syrians in the event of all-out war and to oppose terrorist activities. Let us recall that, during the Lebanon war, we fought not against the Lebanese but against the Syrians and against the terrorists. And, even against the Syrians, we imposed limits on ourselves which we would not impose in case of a more general war.

LE FIGARO MAGAZINE: Do you not think that the Palestinians are going to return to Lebanon in small groups?

Moshe Levi: It is impossible for them to recover the level of their pre-war installations. They will thus only be able to carry out sporadic activities.

LE FIGARO MAGAZINE: Is Haddad's death not going to complicate the situation in the south?

Moshe Levi: The death (from cancer) of Major Haddad (Greek Orthodox) is primarily a loss for the Lebanese people. Contrary to what some people say, he never lost sight of Lebanon's overall interest. From this viewpoint we also regard the agreements on security in Lebanon, in other words the control of the whole country by a Lebanese government, to be essential. On a strictly military level, Maj Haddad's 1,500 fighters should join the Lebanese territorial brigade, for which the 17 May agreements make provision.

LE FIGARO MAGAZINE: How far from Damascus are your outposts?

Moshe Levi: Some 27km, in other words much less than the range of the guns.

LE FIGARO MAGAZINE: What use can the UN Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL] (the 6,000-strong UN force which has been there since 1978) have?

Moshe Levi: First, that force exists. Thus it plays some role. Circumstances changed following the war. However, because of some political requirements, its mission has still not been changed. Today UNIFIL is in the rear. It would be more effective between us and the other forces present.

LE FIGARO MAGAZINE: What about the Multinational Force? What about all those Americans and Frenchmen who seem to be dying for very little? And what about the huge armada cruising off Beirut, which is costing a fortune for the sake of firing a few shots?

Moshe Levi: A distinction absolutely must be made between the presence of that force and its mission. The Multinational Force has no contact with us. Quite the reverse. The precondition for its presence was that we should pull back. Its raison d'etre is to support the Lebanese Government and Army. In this sense it has played a role. It was one of the reasons for the success of the Lebanese Army during the September fighting. I understand the feelings of the casualties' relatives. But it is precisely those feelings which are being exploited by those who would like to see the Lebanese Government fail in its task, and, of course, see the Multinational Force leave Lebanon. Let us not forget that it was the Multinational Force's presence which prevented the Syrians from taking Beirut.

LE FIGARO MAGAZINE: Just before meeting with you, President Mubarak told me it was necessary to save 'Arafat because he is the only man who can rally the moderates to start a dialogue on peace. What do you think of that?

Moshe Levi: That is a very interesting philosophical question. It is rather as if an honorable friend asked me to choose between being killed in a graceful or a brutal way. I did not choose 'Arafat's objectives. His intentions are written down in black and white. He wants to establish a state to replace Israel and the West Bank. If anybody has the slightest doubt about that, he should look at what happened in Tripoli, how those who claim to have a common goal killed each other, massacring women, old people, and children. How do you think they will treat me if I help them to implement that plan? It is quite simply a question of tactics, since they are not prepared to formally remove the clauses of their charter which state that Israel absolutely must be destroyed.

If you want historical examples, consult the Jordanian archives. You will see how, until September 1970, they were destroying a country which could have helped them. King Husayn had to make the difficult decision to go to war with them to save his kingdom. After that it was Lebanon. Look at what they have done to Lebanon! And now people are asking us to agree to be the third experiment.

LE FIGARO MAGAZINE: According to the Egyptian president, 'Arafat is the only man who can contain the worst extremists.

Moshe Levi: If you want my opinion, it is not worth preserving any of them. I suggest you ask the Saudis whether they agree with me. They are spending enough money to prevent those (Palestinian — *LE FIGARO MAGAZINE* editor's note) organizations from operating directly against them. The conclusion is clear: all those organizations are as harmful to the whole Arab world as they are to the State of Israel.

Beirut Christians Fleeing to Southern Lebanon
TA080835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] The heavy fighting in the Beirut area is causing thousands of residents, mainly Christian, to flee to the south. In the past 3 days more than 6,000 refugees fled to the area of south Lebanon under Israeli control. Most of the refugees have found shelter with relatives, but a serious food shortage has been reported in Sidon, Tyre, and An-Nabatiyah. Apparently the Shi'ite fighting in Beirut has cut the food supply lines to the south. As a result Lebanese dealers who had earlier stopped dealing with Israelis have renewed their contracts with Israeli suppliers and ordered agricultural products.

Traffic on Al-Awwali Bridges at Standstill
TA071656 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The Lebanese Army and the Phalangists this morning set up roadblocks on the coastal road near Ad-Damur and prevented vehicles from crossing into and out of Beirut. Therefore, traffic on the Al-Awwali bridges came to a complete halt today. Several southern inhabitants who wanted to leave for Beirut this morning to see what had happened to their relatives and property were forced to return. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that a check conducted by officers of the IDF Assistance Unit in southern Lebanon showed that all the refugees who had arrived in the area at the beginning of the week from Beirut found shelter with their relatives.

Commentary Urges Coexistence With Shi'ites
TA051029 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 5 Feb 84 p 9

[Commentary by Erol Guiney: "Israel Should Aim at Coexistence With the Shi'ites in the South"]

[Excerpts] It is impossible to claim that the mission by Donald Rumsfeld, President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, has not produced any results. His activity has indeed borne fruit, but, unluckily, not that of the desired variety: the more trips he makes between Damascus, Beirut, and Jerusalem, the more he gets himself into complications, from both the military and political aspects.

This week, with Donald Rumsfeld shuttling between the area's capital cities, he was confronted with the gravest military and political challenge his government has confronted since it came to power in September 1982 [as published].

The challenge is, is there any way to convince Al-Asad that not all the strong cards are in his hands, and that he should compromise and encourage his allies in Lebanon to follow in his footsteps?

It is certain that there are not many good ways to convince Al-Asad, but an attempt should be made to arrive at certain goals; there must be coordination between the U.S. moves and those of Israel. However, there is no reason why we should not support the Washington administration's claim that the Marines' presence in Beirut is vital to Israel's security.

Our goal is to get out of there as fast as possible, without jeopardizing our relations with the United States and being content with minimum gains. In any event, we cannot hope for more.

Our main goal is to persuade as many Shi'ites as possible in southern Lebanon that their interests require them to prevent the Palestinians' return, because they repressed the Shi'ites and because their return would cause Israeli retaliatory actions.

This, of course, is a very difficult task, taking into account the anti-Israeli propaganda flowing from Ba'labakk and Beirut, and the enmity being created against the background of the Israeli conquest. However, Israeli officers serving there have not yet despaired of achieving at least a partial success in this task: the creation of conditions for some sort of coexistence between Israel and the 450,000 Shi'ites in southern Lebanon, who are our neighbors and who will remain our neighbors in future. In the face of the many provocations, what is needed is great ability, tact, and patience in persuading this population that, without any connection with its feelings about Israel, it has a common interest with us in preventing the opponents of peace from approaching our northern border.

MA'ARIV's Bertov Discusses Lebanon Options
TA071114 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Feb 84 p 8

[Commentary by Hanokh Bertov: "There Is an Alternative!"]

[Text] "We have drawn a distinction between wars of 'no choice' and wars of 'there is an alternative,'" Mr Begin stated in one of his rare pragmatic lectures as prime minister of Israel. It was more because of that wretched classification of Israel's wars that I was even then amazed at the incomprehensible urge to present the Lebanon war in that way, when we also had the alternative of refraining from it and even publicizing this evaluation.

Nations only go to war in genuine situations of "no national alternative," or when this is the evaluation — rightly or wrongly, genuine or false — of its leaders. Even when nations have gone to wars of imperialist conquest, their leaders took the trouble to characterize their decisions as the result of an insufferable national threat and a supreme national danger, as "no alternative."

Other nations would certainly not go to war unless there was an absence of any other alternative.

How much more so does this apply to such a small country as Israel, whose army — a civilian army — draws its main strength and adherence to its dedication from the knowledge that wars are conducted solely in a situation of a clear present danger. When such a danger is exposed — or when the leadership succeeds in convincing the majority of the public of this — only then does a nation such as Israel go to a war of "no alternative."

The evaluations of the degree of the danger, or the worthwhile nature of the fight, have always been subject to argument. Not only the Sinai campaign was involved in controversy. Even on the eve of the declaration of the establishment of the state there were people who thought there "was an alternative" and would have preferred the postponement of the declaration to the national dangers to which the state was exposed the moment it was established.

It was only in the Lebanon war that they tried to convince us that things would also have been possible without it, but it was we who initiated, we who decided, we — and this was the message — who acted as a state capable of choosing as it may — choosing between peace and war, choosing the timing — and maximum publicity was given to this distorted view. We declared that we had opted for war when there was another alternative.

However, all of a sudden everything was turned upside down:

In a situation of "there is an alternative," we were faced with a situation of "there is no choice."

The 2-3 days turned into 20 months. Instead of bringing calm and peace to Lebanon, we brought all the devils out of hiding. The B'abda government, with whom, after months of disgraces and with Washington's mediation, we signed a piece of paper of some sort, has only Eli Aviv of Akhziv [a man who declared Akhziv, a small strip of coast north of Nahariyya, as an independent state] as a competitor in terms of power. Everyone is slaughtering everyone. Beirut is in flames. IDF soldiers move only in convoys and always with the finger on the trigger.

Now we are being told: There is no alternative.

We are stuck in Lebanon. Free choice has been lost to us there.

This is how we were "cured" of the Yom Kippur trauma. From a situation of "there is a choice" to being stuck up to our ears in "no alternative."

On the eve of the disgraceful decision on the war in Lebanon, for which the attempt to assassinate Ambassador Argov served as a pretext, Israel was in an ideal situation of having a choice. The real meaning of this is: It is not essential to go to war. We are strong. We give the enemy the clear message that he should not dare to enter into a situation of "no alternative" with us.

However, by the decision to wage such a war in Lebanon, we took ourselves out of that excellent situation, and since then we have been sinking deeper and deeper into considerations of "there is no alternative," prestige, honor, "save someone from disgrace," and so on and so on.

In order to return ourselves to a situation of "there is an alternative," in its correct meaning, it is essential to cut off contact. It is still easier today than it will be tomorrow. A year ago it would have been easier than it is today.

Only when the entire IDF is at home, when we, all of us, again adhere to the old, simple, strong as steel awareness that anyone who plays wars of "there is an alternative" with us will receive us with the feeling of "there is no alternative," only then will we maximize the power from within ourselves.

This is the supreme priority: to get out of the deadlock of "there is no alternative." There is an alternative.

Government, U.S. Formulating Agreement on Jordan

TA061131 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Feb 84 p 2

["Exclusive" report from United States by 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] Washington — The Israeli Government will be asked to submit its opinion about a document being drawn up by Israel and the United States on the conditions for selling U.S. military equipment to Jordan. The *HA'ARETZ* correspondent has learned that for the last 2 weeks Israeli and U.S. officials in Washington have been formulating an agreement which would do away with Israel's opposition to the sale of $220 million worth of military equipment to Jordan. This equipment would supply five Jordanian units with sophisticated shoulder-launched rockets, bridging equipment, antitank weapons and cargo planes.

The deal had originally been described as part of the U.S. effort to establish military units in friendly countries for rapid deployment in the Persian Gulf. Although King Husayn has stated that he does not plan to establish special units in his Army for intervention in foreign countries, the administration is persisting in its plan, which is included in the proposed 1985 budget.

In order to remove Israel's objection, the administration offers to ensure, among other things, that weapons Israel considers dangerous will not be used unless the United States authorizes it.

To this end, a procedure will be established whereby the code [tzofen] for operating certain weapons would not be handed over to the Jordanian Army and would be retained by the U.S. Army. The code would be given to Jordan in case of emergency, at the discretion of the U.S. Army. Israel and the United States are now apparently discussing the circumstances when such an emergency would be acceptable to Israel and would not threaten its security.

According to unconfirmed reports, the discussions on this issue are at an advanced stage, and the government in Jerusalem will shortly be asked to examine the formulation of the proposed guarantee. Israel's considerations on this issue are influenced, among other things, by the strategic dialogue it has been conducting with the United States, which is supposed to establish long-term understanding and cooperation between the two countries.

Jerusalem Arabic Commentary on Jordan-PLO Issues

JN052015 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1435 GMT 5 Feb 84

["Observation" by Sadok Ben Me'ir]

[Text] Ladies and gentlement, while Yasir 'Arafat roams the corners of the globe after being expelled from Tripoli, King Husayn is spending his time these days with medical tests and a private holday during which he hopes to meet with President Reagan. When King Husayn returns from the United States, he will hold the awaited meeting with Yasir 'Arafat — the much publicized meeting about which it has been said that the king will seek an authorization from 'Arafat to represent the Palestinian side in any peace settlement talks. It is not surprising that people are astonished when they hear that Yasir 'Arafat is the one who will give or withhold authorization from King Husayn. What is surprising is that the leaders seeking this representation are those to whom the nature and history of Yasir 'Arafat's organization are not hidden.

In an interview published by the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-WATAN*, Egyptian journalist Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal says in reply to a question on the changes in the Palestinian arena that this arena — at least since 1948 — has not been an independant arena, and that the PLO knows that it largely moved on the margins of agreements and disagreements between different Arab regimes. If the Palestinain revolution lives between Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria, then it is governed by the conditions in these three countries. Haykal again stresses the fallacy of the independant Palestinian decision, and says that the PLO lives on the margin of Arab strategies or policies, that it moves in the outer margin of regimes' agreement or disagreement, and that it is now in its weakest position.

Haykal likens the 'Arafat-Mubarak meeting to two trains traveling in opposite directions on parallel tracks. The trains meet at one point and their passengers exchange greetings. It seems that Haykal does not want to be overly pessimistic, so he says that at a certain point all the Arab train tracks will meet at one station.

When Haykal was asked whether the visit will draw Yasir 'Arafat into a settlement, he said: There will be no settlement, because the only settlement allowed in light of the present balance of power is something in the West Bank and Gaza Strip — that is, a form of self-rule. But if it concerns land and sovereignty, then there will be no settlement. Nobody can force Israel into a settlement.

No doubt there are those who do not agree with Haykal. However, the issue is not whether or not there are those who disagree with him, but rather the issue is of the facts about the Middle Eastern arena. This fact is that if Israel is a main party in the conflict, then it is also a main party in the settlement.

Without Israel and its agreement, it is impossible to reach any solution or settlement. The correct framework for successful action is there — as agreed upon among Egypt, Israel, and the United States on the basis of Jordan participating in the implementation. If there are still those who dream of imposing a settlement on Israel, they ought to wake up from their dreams.

DAVAR Commentary on Proposed Jordanian RDF

TA031543 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Feb 84 p 13

[Commentary by U.S. correspondent Amir Oren: "Arab-U.S. Initials"]

[Text] Husayn was angry. The Jordanian king does not like "RDF" — the initials of the "Rapid Deployment Force" — as far as his own personal preference is concerned. He prefers the sterilized term "JLP" — the initials of "Joint Logistics Planning" — which does not imply Jordanian involvement in America's mission. On the eve of the royal news conference in Amman, the U.S. State Department was convinced that it had an acceptable formula for a joint communique about the purpose of the arms that would be sold to Jordan, to the effect that "they would be used for a purpose agreed upon by the two countries." The next day, in reply to an expected — but still irritating question as far as the monarch was concerned — Husayn pulled the rug out from under the Americans.

Husayn's denial was given various interpretations in Washington. There were those who said that due to the illness which forces him to fly frequently to America and countries in Western Europewith modern medical facilities for treating conditions such as heart or cancer, his life is in danger. In the face of such a threat, Husayn does not want to become known or remembered as the subordinate of a foreign superpower.

Another expert cast doubts on the "cancer or heart" version immediately after it was published. He said that although leaders, such as the Iranian shah, are able to conceal such illnesses for a long time, he is "99 percent sure" that Husayn's problem is less serious. The bleeding ulcer for which he was hospitalized was indeed merely a cover story for hermorrhoids. That is the reason why Husayn looked exhausted and preferred to stand up during lengthy meetings; now he has another excuse to refuse to sit down at the negotiating table with Israel.

The medical argument did not blur the strategic facts: The credibility of U.S. strength in the Middle East is being undermined as the Lebanese crisis becomes more convoluted. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the seizure of the hostages in Iran demonstrated the level of U.S. military impotence. During his last year in office, Carter drew up some guidelines to improve U.S. military ability. Reagan continued to flesh out those guidelines but in so doing exposed another weakness, one expressed no less among U.S. public opinion and Congress than by the President who has become bogged down in Lebanon.

Ultimately — and very shortly — Husayn will reconcile himself to the idea and agree to soften his public reservations about the role the United States has in store for him, or else the Reagan administration will be hard put to justify the arms deals with Jordan. The supply of weapons to Jordan is partly justified as "correcting central faults in the deployment of the Jordanian Army in the face of the increasing Syrian strengthening with the support of the Soviet Union." This quote from the 290-page annual report to Congress on the U.S. defense budget signed by Caspar Weinberger makes only one mention of Jordan. Other clauses, written in more general terms, are clearer about the Jordanian need than about the U.S. one.

One must read between the lines of this report. This is a detailed document which provides opponents on Capitol Hill and those believers in "Das Kapital" with precise data about U.S. troops, their weapons, deployment, and cost. However, it is also being publicized by a particular administration protecting a particular policy during a particular year (it vaguely mentions the Marines presence in Lebanon in two or three brief sentences without mentioning their casualties;. It reflects the Pentagon's position — namely that of Weinberger and his aides, and to a certain extent that of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (which will present Congress with its own situation report) — but not necessarily that of the State Department, the National Security Council, the President's political advisers, and that of Ronald Reagan himself. If nothing else, it demonstrates the attention given by the Pentagon establishment — which is subordinated to the secretary closest to the President — to the process that leads to the making of Reagan's foreign and defense policy.

The order of priorities of the U.S. defense establishment should be closely examined: "The first objective of our policy in the Middle East is to deter Soviet aggression in the region. Our policy is designed to assist Israel's security, protect the territorial integrity of the Arab countries, and strive to achieve a permanent peace between the Arabs and Israel." From the spirit of these remarks it emerges that the most efficient military aid Israel could offer the Pentagon could not come at the expense of a comprehensive and stabilizing arrangement between the regional friends of the United States, but only as a supplement to it or perhaps as a result of it.

The Pentagon's current defense strategy pinpoints three regional arenas that are of decisive importance to the United States: Europe; Southeast Asia (the Persian Gulf) and the Middle East; East Asia and the Pacific Ocean. Contingency plans allow for Soviet aggression along many fronts and the participation of allies of both sides. The Americans allocate six divisions in addition to those already stationed in Europe to the fighting arena of the NATO alliance. The biggest difficulty the Americans are facing is the long way to the Persian Gulf deserts without the forces allocated to Europe (and to the Japan-Korea) arena), without trained and cooperative Western armies, without a sympathetic infrastructure, and without the advantage of nearby supply routes which the Soviets have.

The help of the British (by leasing the island of Diego Garcia and through military training in Oman) and the French (by keeping an aerial and naval eye on Bab el Mandeb from Djibouti) would greatly assist the United States. This is also a reason why Israel should not make light of the impact that the positions of these two have on U.S. hesitations in the Israeli-Arab political process. In order to protect "an annual $106 billion worth of oil (according to 1982 data) from the Persian Gulf," the United States must count on the willingness of local countries — in addition to the remaining European strongholds east of the Suez Canal — to give and receive help.

Reinforcements are supposed to be rushed to Europe within 10 days. The arrival of a large task force in the Persian Gulf from U.S. lines would take 6 weeks from the day its intervention was requested. Such a long delay would call for a Soviet incursion from neighboring Iran or Afghanistan. In light of this fact, Saudi Arabia's insistence on maintaining a stock of surface-to-air missiles, such as the Mavericks, for 60 days of fighting is not coincidental. Just as the surface-to-air Stinger missiles which will be sold to Jordan, the weapons owned by the Saudis — even if there is or there is not an explicit agreement on it — are designed for U.S. use in times of emergency.

The Americans do not have the long-range capabilities to rapidly fly all their intervention forces and their equipment to their destination in the Persian Gulf. If installations and refueling spots do not await the cargo planes, they would have to carry the fuel themselves (at the expense of some of the troops) or refuel in mid-air which would further detract from their capabilities. The same applies to water, ammunition, and medical supplies. Whatever is not encountered on the spot or nearby within the fighting arena would foil the mission of a task force which had rapidly arrived at its destination.

The weak point of the reinforcement plan does not lie in the prompt arrival of the first troops (small U.S. units from fleets regularly cruising the Indian Ocean) but in securing their arrival. Therefore, what counts most to the Pentagon is the aerial defense in the Persian Gulf: A surface-to-air U.S. missile, even if it is taken out of a Saudi or Jordanian crate, may possibly prevent a Soviet bomber from paralyzing the airport where the U.S. force would land. Securing ports where some of the forces would arrive by sea and where equipment would be stored beforehand is the next priority. They would then be followed by the forces that would set out from the United States proper. According to Weinberger's report, the success of the entire operation depends on an immediate response to an early warning and on "certain assistance from friendly countries in the region."

In this context, the most important country in the region is supposed to be Egypt. Once its construction is finished, the air and naval base at Ra's Banas will give the United States "an exclusive access" which will to a large extent shorten the process of the U.S. deployment. Instead of waiting for the political and technical ability to fly directly from the United States to the distressed spot in the Persian Gulf, the long-range planes will be able to unload troops and equipment in Egypt, deliver them to cargo planes flying internal routes within the arena, and return to make another round. Second to Egypt in importance — but perhaps first in stability — is Oman where the Americans have invested $250 million in military construction and where they are expected to invest another $200 million.

Of course, Israel can offer similar services, but here is exactly where the problem lies: Israel is offering these services. However, the United States is asking Egypt, Oman, other Arab countries in the region, and at the same time is asking Israel why it does not agree to this marvelous arrangement.

The ideal situation would be to introduce the Americans to the reservoirs of know-how and systems which are the result of exclusive lessons and developments and make them available to them if they so desire. This successful apparatus has been made available in the last few weeks after some eyebrow-raising IDF hurdles were overcome.

In the various versions of the "hide-and-seek" of strategic talks America has always been too quick and has always evaded Israel's awkward and frustrating courting.

Reportage on Karp Commission Report, Reaction

Commission Cites 'Faulty Investigations'

TA071236 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The Karp Commission report states that the police investigation of some of the complaints filed by Arab inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria regarding armed threats, trespassing, and damage to property were faulty and involved real irregularities. Of the 70 cases investigated by the commission, it was learned that 33 files were closed and in only 15 cases were the suspects tried.

Our correspondent Shalom Oren says that according to the report the military government has applied pressure on police to release detainees, but it was noted at the same time that Arab inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria seldom file complaints, and there is a shortage of investigators, who furthermore encounter language problems and a hostile Arab population.

The report recommends that the investigations entrusted to the police and the military police be joined.

Details on Commission Report

TA071418 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The Karp Commission report recommends reexamining the instructions that IDF soldiers have received regarding opening fire at Arab demonstrators. This arose after members of the committee investigated many complaints in this matter.

The report sums up the complaints against the settlers in Bet Hadasha in Hebron and states that the police investigation into this issue was faulty. Hebron's military governor directed the city's police commander not to pursue the investigation.

Hebron's police commander testified that a conspiracy of silence surrounded the case and that not all the suspects were investigated. It was also stated in the report that the commission had difficulty in receiving information on police investigations into injuries resulting from shootings by Israeli citizens who are not soldiers.

The commission states that in the police investigations into the deaths of Arabs who were shot by Israeli citizens who were not soldiers, the investigators did not show the necessary zeal and energy.

However, the report states that many factors prevent the enforcement of law in Judaea and Samaria: A shortage in manpower; the low level of the investigators; language difficulties; and a hostile Arab population.

Jewish Councils Reaction

TA071513 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The Jewish councils of Judaea and Samaria welcome the publication of the Karp report and express sorrow for the long delay in its publication. However, the councils go on to say that the report is tendentious and that it expresses a political opinion under the cover of a legal report. The Jewish councils in the territories think that Yehudit Karp was creating pandemonium which damaged the good name of the inhabitants in the territories. The council demands that the government and the interior minister take disciplinary action against Ms Karp for leaking the findings to the press. The councils believe that the best way to keep the law in Judaea and Samaria is by extending Israeli law to the territories.

Israeli Police Reaction

TA071850 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] We asked for Justice Minister Moshe Nisim's reaction to the Karp report but he refused to grant us an interview. Mrs Yehudit Karp was not given permission to speak. Attorney General Professor Yitzhaq Zamir also refused to grant us an interview and the same holds true for the coordinator of activities in the territories, Brigadier General Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer and Police Commissioner Arye Ivtzan.

The only reaction by the Israeli Police to the Karp report was given in the form of a written document during the justice minister's meeting with correspondents. Our police affairs correspondent Shlomo Raz elaborates on the police's letter of comment:

[Begin recording] The Israeli Police admit to the faults but deny responsibility. The IDF is responsible for maintaining order and enforcing the law in the territories, the police says.

The document signed by Commander Yehezqel Qarti states: It is impossible to conduct proper investigations without an intelligence infrastructure and this is the responsibility of the Shin Bet which is chiefly in charge of security matters. The police do not receive the cooperation of vast parts of the population — both Jews and Arabs — in the investigation of cases involving Jews and Arabs. In view of the unwillingness to supply the police with relevant information or to testify, it is impossible to gather the necessary evidence to detain suspects and bring people to trial. In certain cases, there were attempts to hinder and undermine the investigation. Qarti's document also points to bureaucratic embroglio. The investigation of cases involving soldiers is conducted both jointly and separately by two entities: the Military Police's Criminal Investigation Division only interrogates IDF personnel, and the Israeli Police are later asked to interrogate civilian plaintiffs.

The concluding part of the letter states that police units are subordinate to the military governors. Initially, they were supposed to provide regular police services. However, as years went by, the diversity of missions increased although the intelligence

infrastructure was not reinforced. Therefore, Commander Qarti concludes, a significant improvement is necessary in terms of manpower, money, and intelligence infrastructure as a condition for a real improvement in the fulfilment of investigations in cases of conflicts between Jews and Arabs in the territories. [end recording]

Justice Ministry Reaction

TA080810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] It is said in the Justice Ministry that the Cabinet decision to enforce the law in the territories is compatible with the spirit of the recommendations in the Karp report, but that one should wait and see if the decision is implemented.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that the Cabinet decided that the security forces will enforce the law and that the investigations of suspected violations of the law will be carried out by the police.

It was also decided that the defense minister, the interior minister, and justice minister will see to it that the decision is implemented and that all bodies concerned issue detailed instructions.

POST Reports Reaction

TA080821 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] A Qiryat Arba' resident said yesterday that in the period under consideration in the Karp report — March and April 1982 — Jewish residents of Judaea and Samaria were under Israel Defence Forces orders not to cooperate with civilian police after incidents in which Arabs were fired on.

The man, Dov Kohen, said that the settlers were told by Aluf [Major General] Ori Or, then OC Central Command, that they must cooperate only with the investigations branch of the Military Police.

The head of the Council of Jewish settlements in Judaea and Samaria, Yisra'el Har'el, said in an interview on Voice of Israel radio yesterday that since Interior Minister Yosef Burg had characterized the Karp report as "tendentious and political," Yehudit Karp should resign her post as deputy attorney-general.

Har'el called the report "unbalanced and irrelevant."

But Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj thanked Karp for her work. He said that security matters in the administered areas should be in the hands of the authorities, not the Jewish settlers, Frayj added that he hoped those responsible for attacks on holy sites, especially the Temple Mount, would soon be found.

Also reacting to the report yesterday, Commander Yehezqel Qarti, head of the Israel Police, Investigations Branch, said that the police in the adminsitered areas need considerably more staff and equipment and better intelligence-gathering facilities. Without such changes, he said, the police can not carry out the function when it came to disputes between Jews and Arabs.

Opposition speakers in the Knesset yesterday sharply criticized the government in the wake of publication of the Karp report.

The Alignment's Hayim Ramon said: "The report shows that there is a vacuum in the West Bank when it comes to enforcing the law against those who attack Arab residents."

Shulamit Aloni, also of the Alignment: "(Justice Minister Moshe) Nisim added insult to injury by failing to give backing to a senior aide in his ministry (Yehudit Karp) and by failing to launch investigations into the attacks mentioned in the report."

Eli'ezer Granot (MAPAM): "In the spirit of ministerial responsibility, as befits a truly democratic regime, the entire government should now resign. The report destroys once and for all the moral, if not the legal, basis of this government."

A Peace Now spokesman said last night that the Karp report gives official confirmation to what the public has known for some time concerning the situation in the areas, and the pressures on the IDF and police to halt the investigation of crimes committed by settlers.

IDF Protests UNWRA Report on Refugee Camps

TA061715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] IDF representatives in southern Lebanon protested to the UNWRA against the publications of a report linking events in refugee camps around Beirut with those taking place in the areas controlled by the IDF in southern Lebanon. The UNWRA report says that altogether 11 Palestinian refugees were killed in the last 2 months, 10 were seriously injured, 7 disappeared, and dozens were detained.

The IDF people told the representatives of the organization that they reject accusations of this nature, since the IDF is doing all it can to protect the Palestinian population in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that it has been decided to conduct weekly meetings with members of the international organizations in order to discuss all the cases concerning which questions have arisen.

Checkpoints on Roads to Gaza Strip Removed

TA071828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The checkpoints at Erez and Nahal 'Oz were removed today for the first time since the 6-day war and people crossed freely from and into the Gaza Strip without undergoing any controls, as had been the case so far. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi learned about the removal of the checkpoints by chance this evening.

In a talk with the coordinator of activities in the territories, Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, it emerged that the decision to remove checkpoints from the roads leading to the Gaza Strip had been made recently within the framework of the plan to alleviate the condition of inhabitants of the territories and allow them as normal a life as possible.

At the same time, Ben-Eli'ezer emphasized that the security forces reserve themselves the right to set up control barriers if necessitated by security considerations.

Reportage on OAU Liberation Committee Meeting

Namibia Independence Hope Fading

EA061934 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Arusha: Tanzania has called on OAU member-states to make sacrifices so that the people of Namibia and South Africa, who continue to be oppressed, may attain their freedom.

Opening the 41st regular session of the OAU Liberation Committee in Arusha town today, Minister Without Portfolio in the Office of the President Ndugu Amir Jamal, said hopes for attaining Namibia's independence are fading. As a result, Ndugu Jamal called on OAU member-states to continue to support both morally and materially the liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa so that those countries can be liberated from the clutches of the apartheid policies of the Boer regime of South Africa.

Speaking on the UN's responsibility in the liberation struggle in southern Africa, Ndugu Jamal called on the UN Security Council to implement Resolution No 435 on Namibia's independence. The minister said there is need to take measures to oppose the oppression of the Boer regime over the liberation movements and the frontline states in the liberation of southern Africa.

Responding to Ndugu Jamal's address, a representative of the liberation movements in southern Africa, Ndugu (Peter Mue shihange) of SWAPO, said his organization is ready to hold talks with the Boers under UN auspices. Ndudu (Mueshihange) called on the Boer regime and the U.S. Government of Mr Reagan to drop their objections so that the UN resolution can be implemented.

OAU Interim Secretary General Dr Peter Onu said the meeting must carefully consider ways of resolving two problems: that of the failure of some OAU member-states to pay their subscriptions, and the lack of financial assistance to Angola and other Frontline States in the liberation struggle to enable them to deal with South African aggression.

Frontline States Support Urged

EA071223 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Arusha: The OAU interim secretary general, Mr Peter Onu, has said that resolutions which are ignored will not overcome the war against colonialism in Africa. In his speech at the 41st ordinary session of the OAU Liberation Committee being held in Arusha, Mr Onu said African countries have been making resolutions which were not implemented.

He expressed his disappointment over OAU member countries which have not yet paid the arrears of their contributions to the special liberation fund. He said this sum amounted to nearly 203 million shillings and continued to increase each year.

The interim secretary general said that despite the economic problems facing many African countries, these countries are obliged to support liberation movements morally and materially so that the total liberation of the African countries can be achieved. Mr Onu expressed his disappointment over the lack of moral and material support to Angola and other Frontline States in the liberation struggle which are threatened with invasions from the South African Boers in spite of the passing of resolutions to this effect.

Mr Onu said that countries on the frontline in the liberation struggle in southern Africa are faced with the problem of incursions and he called on the meeting to discuss and decide on ways of helping Angola.

ALGERIA

President Receives Mozambican, Nigerian Envoys

LD072124 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The head of state today received in succession two special envoys, one from Mozambique and one from Nigeria. Both brought a message from their respective presidents, Samora Machel and Mohammed Buhari, for President Benjedid.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi on Chad; Italian Restitution

LD071119 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0215 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution held a news conference yesterday with Italian and French information media and a number of world news agencies and newspaper correspondents. During this meeting, the brother leader spoke about a number of current Arab and international issues.

About his meeting with Claude Cheysson, the French minister of foreign relations, and its results, the brother leader made it clear that this meeting had positive results, and that they were in agreement on the goals. However, we have not discovered a suitable means to achieve it. The leader added that it became clear from the viewpoints of all the African and other sides that Habre is the obstacle on the path of peace and the negotiations, and on the path of stability in Chad and in Africa in general. He pointed out that all the parties agree that Habre is sacrificing peace and stability for the sake of power, and relentlessly seeks to sacrifice Libyan-French friendship.

The brother leader of the revolution said that Habre could lead Libya and France into a conflict on his behalf, as he wants to sacrifice the Fench interests in Libya for his own personal interest. He stressed that the French people should be aware of this. He made it clear that the entire world is certain that Habre is a murderer, and the ugliest form of murder is that of his aide Idriss Miskine. The French people must not support such a murderer.

The brother leader of the revolution stressed in this regard that from a principled point of view, we do not recognize the right of any foreign power from outside Africa to be in Africa, and that our struggle is continuing to liberate Africa inch by inch, not through military power — the way it could be cunningly interpreted — but through revolution. He added that we do not recognize any commitments by France toward its former colonies, because this is neocolonialism and a form of imperialism which we must resist. He explained that Libya supports the legitimate unity government in Chad which represents the overwhelming majority. He stressed that Libya's security is based also on Chad's security, and that the security and the borders of France are not connected with Chad.

Concerning Libyan-Italian relations after the visit of Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti to the Jamahiriyah, especially in connection with the compensation demanded by the Jamahiriyah as a result of the Italian colonization of Libya, the leader said: I do not believe that relations between the two countries will be corrected unless the question of compensation for the colonial damage is settled, and that the future of Italian economic relations with Libya will lose out unless this question is resolved.

He added that Italy appreciates this, that there is mutual understanding about this subject, and that some openings for solutions have been found. He added that the question of compensation for Italian colonial damage needs to be discussed between the two sides and that Italy acknowledges its responsibility.

There is a precedent for this matter, which is the German reparations for what Hitler did. The brother leader stressed that the demand of the Jamahiriyah in this case is not a question of amounts but rather a moral issue which should be based in international law and which will prevent colonialism recurring in the future. He said that it should be clear to the Italian and world public that Libya seeks in its demands for compensation to rescue the colonized countries, however long it may take, in order that countries in the future refrain from colonizing each other.

Regarding Italy's joining the so-called Multinational Force in Lebanon, the brother leader stressed that we consider the Multinational Forces to be colonialist forces and we will continue to resist them until they depart, because no one has the right to intervene between a government and its people. The leader said that the problem of Lebanon is an Arab one concerning the Arabs alone. He noted the insolence of the imperialist intervention. The leader added in this connection: We are working for Arab forces to replace the Multinational Forces in Lebanon.

Regarding his view of an international UN force in Lebanon in place of these forces, the brother leader stressed that this force is acceptable if it is there to supervise the Zionist forces' withdrawal from Lebanon.

JANA: 'Arafat Group Planning Murder of Envoy

LD071932 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1910 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Feb (JANA) — Fresh information has become available to informed circles concerning the attempted assassination of the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Rome last January, since it was learned that Salah Khalaf — Abu Iyad — was the person behind the execution of this treacherous attempt by a person called Zakariyyah Ba'lushah.

Informed circles have learned that 'Arafat's cliques are now preparing to carry out another operation against the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Athens. According to accurate information, two Palestinian youths have gone to Cyprus from where they will proceed to the Greek capital under a false passport for this purpose.

MOROCCO

Egypt's Mubarak Arrives for Brief Visit

Met by King Hassan

LD071604[Editorial Report] Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic at 1528 GMT on 7 February begins a live relay on the arrival of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak at Rabat Sale airport.

The reporter says that President Mubarak and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and other officials disembarked from their aircraft at 1533 GMT to be welcomed by King Hassan II. The president and the king then inspected a guard of honor, after which President Mubarak was welcomed by Moroccan Prime Minister Al-'Amrani and other ministers.

At 1536 GMT, President Mubarak and King Hassan II entered the VIP lounge. The reporter points out that President Mubarak will be in Morocco until 10 February, when he will leave for Paris to meet with President Mitterrand, after which he will visit the United States, where he is expected to meet with President Reagan.

The relay ends at 1538 GMT. There were no speeches.

Mubarak-Hassan Talks Held

JN072136 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Official talks between President Mubarak and Moroccan King Hassan II will resume in Rabat at noon tomorrow. They held their first round of talks after President Mubarak's arrival in the Moroccan capital this evening.

Following this round of talks, Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the president's office for foreign affairs, said: President Mubarak came to Morocco in response to an invitiation from his brother, His Majesty King Hassan II. President Mubarak wanted, first of all, to express his appreciation and that of the Egyptian people for the stand adopted by Morocco and its leadership during the recent Islamic conference.

Dr Usamah al-Baz added that the two Arab leaders will discuss the Arab and international situation at this turning point in events. They will also discuss important African issues, including those pertaining to the Sahara, Namibia, and Chad; coordination within the OAU on the occasion of the convocation of the African foreign ministers conference at the end of this month; and the need to preserve African unity.

Dr Al-Baz pointed out that the talks between President Mubarak and King Hassan II will also deal with issues related to the Palestinian question and its comprehensive settlement, as well as the situation in Lebanon, especially since matters there are developing badly.

Papers View Mubarak Visit

LD071405 Rabat MAP in English 1259 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Rabat Feb 7 (MAP) — The daily *AL BAYANE* (Progressive Socialist Party) qualified the visit of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak as "important" because it happens at a moment when Moroccan-Egyptian relations are still suspended. In its editorial, the daily wrote that "this visit will not go unheeded insofar as it is laden with symbols and considerations at the regional, Arab, Islamic and international levels".

The daily, which underlined the various diplomatic officials' visits between Rabat and Cairo, insisted on the Mubarak-King Hassan II meeting last September, parallel to the 38th UN General Assembly, and the positive results reached by the Islamic Conference Organization in Casablanca inviting Egypt to reintegrate the ICO. "Egypt, through its acts and this visit, marks its willingness to return to the Islamic fold and the Arab countries' community," *AL BAYANE* explains.

For the daily, this visit will be invested with numerous interests in so [as received] "our country chairs the ICO and the Islamic summit". After it said that Camp David is dead, the daily considers that "Egypt must fully reintegrate the Arab camp in order to assume its duty and responsibilities".

For its part, *RISSALAT AL-UMMAH* (Constitutional Union), wrote that "Egypt is the beating heart of the Arab world," and underlined the importance of the role played by Egypt both on the regional and Arab plans. The daily, which wrote that Egypt's return to the ICO was decided during the Islamic summit of Casablanca, wondered whether Rabat would pave the way for Egypt to reintegrate the Arab League.

After it explained that Egypt draws its force from its attachment to its Arabity and to the Arab causes, *RISSALAT AL-UMMAH* underlined that this attitude contributed to foil the attempts aiming at isolating the Egyptian people from their Arab origin. Egypt has not stopped playing its role at the Arab, Islamic and African levels. Moreover, in the Middle East, the daily added, Egypt is a credible interlocutor. This fact shows the Arab world the great importance of taking into account the diplomatic presence of Egypt at the international scale, the daily concluded.

Islamic Minister Receives Soviet Envoy

LD071455 Rabat MAP in English 1246 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Rabat Feb. 7 (MAP) — Moroccan Minister of "Habous" and Islamic affairs received the Soviet ambassador to Morocco, Mr. Malik Sazilov, who conveyed the best wishes and greetings of Soviet Muslims and of the people of the Soviet Union to King Hassan II of Morocco, acting chairman of the Islamic Conference Organization and of the Al Quds [Jerusalem] committee. The Soviet diplomat also expressed his country's willingness to strengthen Moroccan-Soviet relations in the cultural (?and economic) areas and also in the area of Islam.

Mr. Sazilov affirmed that the Soviet Union backs the policy pursued by Morocco to achieve her territorial integrity and settle the conflict of the Moroccan Sahara through peaceful means in

line with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations. He also extended an invitation from Soviet Muslims to the Moroccan minister to visit Muslim regions of the Soviet Union.

SUDAN

Mubarak Makes Brief Stopover in Khartoum 7 Feb

Meets With Numayri

JN071011 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0955 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Feb (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his accompanying delegation made a short stopover at Khartoum airport today en route to Morocco. President Mubarak and President Ja'far Numayri held a meeting at the airport which lasted 90 minutes.

Later, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, joined the meeting.

Egyptian Foreign Minister's Statement

JN071133 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Feb (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that President Mubarak's visit to Khartoum is within the framework of the continual consultations between Presidents Mubarak and Numayri.

In a statement before President Mubarak's departure from Khartoum today, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the topics discussed by the two presidents focused on issues related to the African Continent: the problems which exist in it, how to bolster the forthcoming Conakry conference, and the efforts underway for the settlement of African problems.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that the two presidents also discussed the Middle East problem on efforts for a settlement in light of the existing initiatives and resolutions. He added that President Mubarak's tour of four African countries is his first tour in Africa, which is one of the most important spheres of Egyptian foreign policy.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, will leave for Addis Ababa tomorrow, to deliver a message from President Mubarak to Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam on African problems, given that Ethiopia is a member in the OAU, and on ways for easing tension in the Horn of Africa.

In reply to a question on Egypt's role in the Islamic world in the wake of its return to the ICO, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Egypt will resume the same activities in the ICO and its organizations which it had in the past, in light of the invitation to Egypt to resume its membership which was extended by the Islamic summit in Casablanca.

In reply to a question on Egypt's stand on Camp David 5 years after the conclusion of the Camp David accords, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Egypt had regained its land in the Sinai and had concluded a peace treaty with Israel, and that peace in the region is the objective to be attained, whether through the Fes summit or the other initiatives that have been put forth. He added: One cannot view this issue as one of loss or gain, but as a reality.

Concluding his statement, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the question of Egypt's return to the Arab summit is not being raised by Egypt at present even if the summit convenes, and added: We have no information on the subject.

Numayri Comments on Talks

JN071435 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Following his meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak at Khartoum airport, President Ja'far Numayri said that President Mubarak had briefed him on his working tour of Zaire, Kenya, Somalia, and Tanzania. Mubarak also informed Numayri of the results of the Egyptian Government's meeting with the Islamic conference delegation regarding Egypt's resumption of its membership in the conference. He added that President Mubarak thanked him and accepted Egypt's return to the conference, and that he would leave for Morocco to thank King Hassan II in his capacity as chairman of the conference.

Asked if the issue of the Horn of Africa was discussed, President Numayri said: We always move for the sake of peace, and we are not the reason behind any war — and we hope that peace prevails.

His excellency added: Within the framework of peaceful initiatives, Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, will visit some countries in the Horn of Africa — namely, Ethiopia and Djibouti — to complete President Mubarak's efforts after his visit to Somalia.

Mubarak Departs for Morocco

JN071014 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1005 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak left Khartoum this morning for Morocco and a 3-day visit.

President Mubarak was seen off by Sudanese President Ja'far Nuamyri; ranking Sudanese officials; Dr Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs; Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, Egyptian ambassador in Kahrtoum; and the Egyptian embassy staff.

President Mubarak was accorded an official sendoff at Khartoum airport.

Numayri on Egypt, ICO; Libyan 'Conspiracy'

EA031847 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 3 Feb 84

[From the headlines of *AL-AYYAM*]

[Text] In a comprehensive interview for the Cairo *'AKHIR SA'AH*, President Numayri commented on the reinstatement of Egypt in the ICO : Our stand in Casablanca was imposed on us by our responsibilities and obligations. Sudan's and Egypt's aims are one, and do not conflict.

Commenting on the $500 million from Libya for separating southern Sudan, the president said: We have many documents and evidence about the conspiracy. We are able to confront the Libyan and Syrian conspiracies. Mengistu's allegation of an American-Egyptian-Sudanese military attack on his territory is proof of the Ethiopian regime's confusion.

TUNISIA

Authorities Release Islamic Movement Official

LD041652 Kuwait KUNA in English 1426 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Tunis, Feb 4 (KUNA) — Tunisian authorities have released the newly appointed information committee coordinator of the "Islamic Tendency Movement," 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Kafi. The release came 24 hours after Al-Kafi's arrest last Wednesday, it was announced here Saturday.

The Tunisian *AL SABAH* newspaper said Al-Kafi, appointed after the arrest of his predecessor, Habib al-Sousi, is currently present at his residence. The paper noted, however, that another movement member, Rashid al-'Ayyashi, apprehended along with Al-Kafi, has not yet been set free and is still in government custody.

The movement had filed a request with the Tunisian authorities to approve a three-man information committee which includes Al-Kafi and Al-'Ayyashi. The Islamic movement has been attempting to gain a government license allowing it to engage in political activities like other opposition parties, such as the Communist, Socialist Democrat and the People's Union Party.

Premier Mohamed Mzali had convinced President Bourguiba to allow a multi-party system which permits opposition parties tooperate in public and within the framework of the country's laws. Bourguiba had repeatedly announced his willingness to hold a dialogue with Islamic groups if they abandon their political path, which regards as a disbeliever anyone who disagrees with their style of thinking.

Roundup of Fundamentalists Reportedly Continues

PM071120 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Feb 84 p 5

["M.D." Dispatch: "Islamic Tendency Leader Questioned in Kairouan"]

[Text] Tunis — Abdelwahab Keffi, one of the leaders of the Islamic Tendency Movement [MTI] was questioned by the police on Wednesday, 1 February at his Kairouan home and taken to Tunis, members of his family have announced. This questioning seems to be part of the investigation which has been going on for 2 weeks in the wake of the riots that followed the announcement of increased bread prices and have apparently already led to about 40 arrests in fundamentalist circles.

Abdelwahab Keffi is a member of a three-man "information committee" which submitted an application to the Interior Ministry on 28 January requesting permission to carry out its activities "legally." This committee, according to a communique issued by the movement, has the job of "clarifying the MTI's aims and methods, taking part in all information activities, explaining the movement's problems, defending its members, and speaking on the MTI's behalf."

In June 1981, the MTI requested permission to form a party, but a month later its main leaders were arrested, tried, and found guilty. Since then, the request has not been repeated. After the recognition last November of the Movement of Social Democrats and the Popular Unity Movement II, no other political party will be authorized before fulfilling conditions to be specified in a law — a kind of national charter which is due to be submitted to the House of Deputies in the coming months.

SOMALIA

Rebel Radio Claims Mubarak Asked Siad Barre To Resign

EA071257 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Confirmed reports reaching us from Mogadishu say the purpose of the visit by President Husni Mubarak to Somalia was to deliver an important message to dictator Siad Barre. The message which [words indistinct] by Egypt, the United States, Italy, and Saudi Arabia is reported to have asked Siad Barre to relinquish his post as the president of the Somali Democratic Republic in order to enable them to assist in achieving national reconciliation in Somalia, peace in the Horn of Africa, and the reconstruction of Somalia's economy.

The reports add that if Siad Barre accepts the advice, the Egyptian president will give him political asylum in his country. However, it is believed that (?General) Siad Barre declined to accept the advice, resulting in the sudden departure of Husni Mubarak.

3 Government Troops Reportedly Killed in SNM Raid

EA072129 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The SNM [Somali National Movement] wing of the Somali opposition forces launched a surprise attack on a military base belonging to troops still loyal to Mohamed Siad Barre in Tog Wajaale, northwest region, on 3 February.

Reports from Tog Wajaale confirm massive damage caused to the base by the SNM forces. The fighters also killed three soldiers loyal to Siad Barre and wounded five others. They also captured two heavy machine guns and a large amount of ammunition. The SNM fighters returned safely to base.

CAMEROON

Variant, Additional Names of New Cabinet Members

AB080654 Paris AFP in English 1538 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Yaounde, Feb 4 (AFP) — President Paul Biya of Cameroon announced a major government reshuffle today, forming a cabinet of 23 ministries compared to 21 previously.

The "Government of Renewal" includes three new ministries — Higher Education and Scientific Research, Computer Technology and Public Works, and a ministry for women.

The Ministry of Planning and Industry and the Ministry of Trade were scrapped and replaced by the Ministry of Planning and Land Management, and the Ministry of Trade and Industry, respectively.

Official circles here said the new cabinet was more coherent and would allow the government to face up to Cameroon's complex development problems and the world economic crisis.

Here is the list of the new government announced by President Paul Biya today:

Minister of State for:

Armed Forces	Gilbert Andze Isoungui
Justice	Andre Ngongang Ouandji
Planning and Land Management	Youssoufa Daouda
Minister in the Presidency for Relations with the Assemblies	Joseph Zambo
Minister in the Presidency	William Eteki Mboumoua
Minister for Youth and Sport	Ibrahim Mbombo Njoya
Minister for Foreign Affairs	Felix Tonye Mbog
Minister in the Foreign Affairs Ministry	Oumarou Aminou
Minister for Territorial Administration	Jean Fouman Akame
Minister for Finances	Etienne Ntsama
Minister for the Civil Service	Rene Ze Nguele
Ministers in the Presidency	Georges Ngango and Joseph Charles Doumba

Minister for:

Higher Education and Scientific Research	Gibering Bol Alima
Livestock Raising, Fishing, and Animal Industries	Tori Limangana
Social Affairs	Delphine Tsanga
Posts & Telecommunications	Robert Mbella Mbappe
Town Planning and Housing	Abdoulaye Babale
Transport	Albert Ngome Kome
Information and Culture	
Equipment	Thomas Dakayi Kamga
Agriculture	Sadou Hayatou
Computer Technology and Public Markets	Daniell Kamgueu
Education	Pierre Hele
General Inspection and Administrative Reform	Joseph Chongwan Awuni
Women's Affairs	Yaou Boubakari
Trade and Industry	Edouard Nomo Ongolo
Labor and Social Security	Joseph Fofe
Public Health	Victor Anomah Ngu
Mining and Energy	Mr Kima

Vice Minister for:

Agriculture	Solomon Nfor Gwei
National Education	Dorothy Njeuma
Planning and Land Management	Elisabeth Tankeu
Trade and Industry	Michael Namaya
Public Health	Mme Bassong

CHAD

New FANT Chief Wants Red Line at Aouzou Strip

AB062215 Paris AFP in French 1854 GMT 6 Feb 84

[From AFP special correspondent Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] Biltine (Eastern Chad) 6 Feb (AFP) — Idriss Debi climbed the ranks of the Army rapidly to become, at 28, commander in chief of the National Armed Forces of Chad (FANT). He does not hesitate, however, to become personally involved in the fighting, as at the battle of Mounou, between Fada and Iriba in the east of the country, last Monday. Cornered in Biltine on Monday, Idriss Debi said with placid smile that the Mounou battle was "very important, because the enemy forces wanted to attack Iriba."

According to the commander-in-chief, the fighting lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. He had 370 men against a column made up of a number of men three times greater that "had at their disposal a very large quantity of heavy weapons including "Stalin organs," 106-mm recoilless rifles, and heavy machine guns." "There was also a Libyan engineering unit," he stated. [Passage indistinct] The tactic used "is always the same," he revealed. According to French soldiers, it consisted of swooping down on the enemy [words indistinct] and destroying one after the other the troops thus scattered. "It is a raid. They have always acted in this manner, be they on their camels, as in the olden days, or in vehicles," observed a captain of the Foreign Legion.

Concerning the extension of the French operation zone to the 16th parallel, Idriss Debi believes that "this has changed lots of things." "On the one hand," he stressed, "this has boosted the morale of our troops, and on the other hand this decision enables us to reorganize ourselves with a view to facing any attack." "We are much more assured of our positions to the rear," he added.

According to Debi, however, "There are still many more parallels in Chad," and the French troops must go higher: "Why not up to the Aouzou Strip?" (northern Chad occupied by Libya).

Presently, these troops are mainly patrolling areas which sometimes are close to the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] lines. "This morning," he said, "a patrol team went up to within about 40 kms of Fada."

"We hope for a sincere peace in this country," the commander of the Chadian Army stated. "As long as the Libyan Army is in Chad, there will not be peace," he said, stating that the Libyans "are strengthening their positions at Faya-Largeau and Fada with a view to launching fresh attacks." Asked about his age, the FANT commander-in-chief stated fatalistically that "perhaps I will attain the age of 29 if destiny permits."

GHANA

Agriculture Secretary, Ambassador to Canada Named

AB072120 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has announced the following appointments: Mr John Ndebugre, secretary for the Upper-East region, becomes the secretary for agriculture; Colonel F.A. Agyenkorah is general operations assistant to the secretary for agriculture; Dr J.L.S. Abbey has been made ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Canada.

An official announcement says in addition to his responsibilities as an ambassador, Dr Abbey will be required to undertake special assignments related to economic matters on behalf of the PNDC.

Departing Togolese Envoy Addresses Border Problem

AB072115 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The Togolese ambassador to Ghana, Mr Nampouguini Lare, today paid a farewell call on Mrs Aana Enin, a member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], at the Castle, Osu. Speaking to newsmen after their discussion, Mr Lare said relations between Ghana and Togo are normal, but added that there is room for further improvement.

On Ghanaian political refugees in Togo, Mr Lare claimed refugees resident in Togo are not only Ghanaians. We have refugees from all over Africa, and we welcome them on purely humanitarian grounds and a close watch is kept on them.

On the reopening of the Ghana-Togo border, the outgoing ambassador said all that Ghana needs to do is to reopen all the entry points and Togo will cooperate in that respect.

Mr Lare leaves for (?assignment in Upper Volta) after a 2-years duty tour.

GUINEA

Swazi Communications Minister at Meeting in Conakry

MB080747 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 8 Feb 84 p 5

[By Zanele Nxumalo]

[Excerpt] The minister of works, power and communications, Mr Sipho Shongwe, is in Conakry, Guinea, leading a three-man delegation to the fourth Conference of Ministers of Transport, Communication and Planning currently being held there.

A press statement released by the acting principal secretary, Mr J.B.J.S. Dlamini said, "On his way back home the minister will stop in Brussels, where he will register the profound gratitude of Her Majesty's Government to the EEC for their valuable assistance they continue to render to the Swaziland's economic development, and in particular their recent donation to rescue Swaziland from the flood disaster.

"The minister will also make a stopover in Paris where he will further record Her Majesty's Government's gratitude to the French Government for the assistance that country gave to the Matsapha Airport extension," said the statement.

Back in Africa, the minister is also understood to have arranged to stop in Nairobi, Kenya to observe the operations of the Housing Constructions and the Habitat Project undertaken there.

IVORY COAST

Government Mum on Fuel, Food Price Increases

AB072045 Lagos NAN in English 1640 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Abidjan, Feb 7 (NAN) — Increases in the prices of fuel, food and other essential commodities have been noticed in the Ivory Coast but there has not been any official announcement about them.

Motorists suddenly discovered at the weekend that the cost of a litre of fuel had risen by about 7 percent, although much of the fuel consumed in the country is locally extracted and refined.

According to the Abidjan correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN), with the latest unannounced increases, it now costs the equivalent of 40 naira to fill the tank of an average salon car. Increases of between 5 percent and 7 percent have also been noticed in a number of petroleum products and basic goods such as detergent, cigarettes, and imported cooking oil. A 50-kilogramme bag of rice, which usually cost 6,500 CFA francs (about 13 naira), is now being sold for 8,200 CFA francs (about 17 naira).

Reliable sources said that the government was in the process of withdrawing subsidies for fuel and other consumer goods as part of an understanding with the IMF, which is expected to grant a stand-up credit facility of an undisclosed amount to the country.

MALI

France Signs Water Resources Grant Agreement

AB072100 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Relations between Bamako and Paris were marked this morning by the signing in Koulouba of a new grant agreement, a grant of 1 billion Malian francs. For Phillipe Renard, director general of the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, the distinctiveness of the agreement signed this morning lies in the fact that it will enable the people benefitting from it to manage their water resources themselves.

NIGERIA

Air Force Members To Be Trained Locally

AB071251 Lagos NAN in English 1134 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Lagos, Feb. 7 (NAN) — The chief of Air Staff, Air Vice Marshal Ibrahim Alfa, said in Lagos yesterday that members of the Nigerian Air Force were now to be trained locally to conserve the country's foreign exchange.

Speaking to newsmen at the beginning of a one-week tour of Air Force formations in parts of the country, Air Vice Marshal Alfa pointed out that this was in consonance with the Federal Government's policy of financial prudence. He said that his tour would enable him to have first-hand insight into facilities available for local training.

On the contract for the purchase of Alpha jets awarded by the defunct civil administration, the chief of Air Staff said that he would scrutinize the contract carefully.

The tour would take Air Vice Marshal Alfa to Benin, Makurdi and Jos.

Foreigners Said To 'Cause Havoc' to Economy

AB071245 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Feb 84

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The *GUARDIAN* delves into the activities of other foreigners apart from the Indians, Asians, and Lebanese who cause havoc to the nation's economy. It gives numerous examples of shady businessmen and shady businesses these nationals do and says that the task before the nation is to locate their companies and send them packing. Since these foreigners cannot operate without the help of Nigerians, the *GUARDIAN* urges the government to mount a national campaign on the harm Nigerians do when they assist foreigners to defraud the country.

'Milestone' OAU Defense Commission's Decisions Viewed

AB061335 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Frank Egbona commentary]

[Text] For some years now, the issue of a joint African military high command has been proposed as a military arm of the OAU to help in its struggles against colonialism and institutionalized racism in southern Africa. The high command is also supposed to come to the aid of its member states in the face of external aggression from nonmember states or serve as a peacekeeping force whenever there is a military confrontation between two African neighboring states. In pursuance of these objectives, a meeting of the OAU Defense Commission recently met in Accra, Ghana, to discuss and clear the way for the adoption of the agenda and the acceptance through a consensus of a proposal for an OAU defense force which would be further referred to the meeting of experts on such matters.

The importance of this development was succinctly brought home by the interim secretary general of the pan-African body when he reminded the participants that no matter how member states of the organization see their existing defense cooperation with external powers, their independence as nations would be eroded and their pride as a people deflected [as heard] as long as they look beyond Africa for protection and defense. This remark by the OAU acting chief executive goes further to reinforce the UN secretary general's admonition recently during his west African tour that problems facing Africa are not only internal but also external. His expert advice was that Africans should cut down on their overdependence on advanced economies for everything, particularly on advisory matters which have not always been sound and, in most cases, serve only the interest of these foreign powers.

The successful outcome of the Accra session is indeed a milestone and a greater march [as heard] toward purposeful solidarity among OAU member states. This eighth session of the OAU Defense Commission, to the delight of all pan-Africanists, succeeded in adopting a protocol on the establishment of an African defense organ. The success of the meeting is also seen in its ability to spell out in clear terms the objective and the institutions of the African defense organ. This objective, from all calculations, is to give total support and backing to the liberation struggle to remove remnants of colonialism from the African soil. This significant move leaves room for optimism that Africa, eventually, without the aid of foreign powers, will be in a position to help OAU member states to protect and defend their independence and territorial integrity against external assault.

The Accra meeting, no doubt, has made signicant headway, but this is only a starting point in the realization of the goals of the organization. It is that all the countries involved should scrutinize carefully all the provisions contained in the protocol and make their observations so that divergence of views would be expeditiously rectified by all concerned before ratification. This calls best for the unity of purpose which is expected to pervade the whole experiment before tangible progress is assured. Other spadework has been already done (?or has) started in Accra, Ghana. The OAU has a great task at its summit level to take cool and calculated decisions on operational logistics of a certain important venture. Extreme caution must attend all top-level decisions, and elements of vested or special interest among members must be eliminated to avoid any loopholes through which any chances could slip by sooner or later at a great cost to the Organization. Apart from tactical strategies involved in this high-security venture, the question of finance for its regular supply must be considered as very contingent in this type of adventure. African joint defense, as it seems, is going to be a very costly affair, and all signatories to it should be made to realize that they have to contribute regularly to it. If this laudable venture is lifted from its launching pad, it will not only enhance the prestige of the OAU, but eventually provide a more unifying bond for African states and elevate their own (?ego) to a solid economic and military block that would command the respect of the rest of the world.

ANGOLA

36 'Counterrevolutionaries' Said Killed in Uige

MB071538 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Counterrevolutionary groups carrying out actions inside Angola continue to suffer heavy blows inflicted by the Angolan Armed Forces. The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] have been mounting a major offensive since the middle of January inside the (Capucu) forest in Uige, where a number of bandits still seek refuge. During the operations 36 counterrevolutionaries were annihilated and a quantity of assorted weapons and military equipment was captured. Also seized was a large quantity of sugar cane, cassava, corn, and bananas, which are now being transported to the city of Uige to be sold to the people.

In Moxico Province, 11 UNITA counterrevolutionaries were presented to the residents of Luena on 4 February. They were part of the bandit gang which placed explosive devices on the railroad line linking Luena to Luau municipality last July. This criminal act and others carried out by the now dismantled gang have caused a number of victims and considerable material damage.

UN Head Sees Angolan Envoy; FAPLA Attack Noted

MB080638 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] The present situation in the south of the country has once again been brought to the attention of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar after a meeting he held with the Angolan ambassador to the United Nations, Comrade Elisio de Figueiredo. The meeting also facilitated an exchange of views on the Namibian question in view of new negotiations designed to decolonize that territory, which is illegally occupied by South Africa.

Meanwhile UNITA, the complementary army of the Pretoria racist regime, continues to suffer heavy casualties on the battlefield following vigorous actions carried out by the Angolan Armed Forces against its puppet gangs. Military sources have informed us that the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] have recently attacked a base of the puppet gangs some 59 km from Cutenda, Matala municipality, capturing 6 bandits and releasing 43 civilians from their claws. In a further action, FAPLA forces killed 69 puppets and captured an assortment of war materiel of South African manufacture when they attempted to attack the municipality of Jamba.

In Huambo Province, the defense and security forces have fought back a puppet attack, resulting in the death of two counterrevolutionaries. Meanwhile, a total of six bandits have been killed and some war materiel captured in Moxico.

Commentary Urges Continued Struggle Against RSA

MB061756 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Editorial: "Honoring February"]

[Text] The flame of February continues to burn, in spite of all the efforts by Portuguese colonialism to block the impetus of the struggle for national liberation, against imperialist maneuvers to stifle our revolutionary gains, and against barbarous acts mounted by apartheid forces to destablize the People's Republic of Angola.

When a group of men without sophisticated military equipment rose up against the occupation forces 23 years ago, it was no mere act of vandalism, as the Portuguese colonialists wanted to make the people believe; nor was it an isolated act. It was, in fact, the beginning of a hard but victorious struggle for national liberation in which many patriots gave up their lives. The spirit which guided the brave combatants of 4 February was the natural continuation of the unshakable resistance always demonstrated by our people against colonial domination. The bravery and courage demonstrated on that February morning galvanized the Angolan people in the victorious struggle for national independence and, after 14 years of hard struggle, under the wise leadership of the MPLA we achieved liberty and independence. But the flame of February continues to burn. Implementing its programs, the MPLA constituted the vanguard party of the working and peasant classes to lead the Angolan people to a socialist society.

This option of a socialist society demands the combined efforts of us all so that our aspirations will materialize. All of us must take part in this phase of national reconstruction and in the tasks of defense and production to honor the determination of the heroes of February. The laissez-faire spirit and a lack of concern for problems which directly or indirectly affect the well-being of our people must not be allowed to flourish, inasmuch as we would thus be contributing to extinguishing the flame of February. The flame of February must represent a catalyst for the increase of production and productivity, and it must heighten our awareness and our sense of responsibility at work. It should always help us accept sacrifices and work, not only to earn our salary or wages but also, and above all, to help in the building of our country and the building of a just society where everyone will have what is necessary to lead a happy life, as has been underlined by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and the president of the People's Republic of Angola. In the defense of our sovereignty and of our territorial integrity, all Angolans are called upon to actively participate by joining the defense and security forces. The flame of 4 February will continue to guide our people to confront with determination the terrorist attacks by racist South Africa and the acts of banditry by the puppet groups.

As pointed out by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos during his speech at the opening session of the recent People's Assembly meeting, imperialism and racist South Africa are imposing on us an onerous war of aggression which unquestionably limits our program of economic and social development. That is why we must continue to carry out this popular and just war against the

imperialist and unjust war, without, however, ignoring production, in order to strengthen our economy and maintain our survival as an independent and sovereign state.

Yesterday, today, and always the flame of February will continue to burn to achieve our economic independence, turning the People's Republic of Angola into a strong state among nations, and particularly in our region, southern Africa, where in Namibia and South Africa our struggle continues.

FAPLA Accused of Forcing Civilians Into Settlements

MB071128 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Compatriots, Angolan people: The Cubans and the traitors of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] sense that their defeat is near. The enemy in such circumstances is much more dangerous. In despair, he throws hands everywhere to cause more victims among civilians. A few days ago, we appealed to our people not to touch the food and other commodities left over by Cubans, FAPLA, or the People's Defense Organization [ODP], as they were poisoning salt, foodstuffs, and other things and purposely leaving them at centers or by the roadside. This is another dangerous maneuver carried out against the population by the bandits of the MPLA, FAPLA, the ODP reactionaries, and the Cubans.

According to information we have received from our clandestine cells, the FAPLA bandits have instructions from their bosses to capture civilians in the bush and villages and take them to settlements similar to the so-called villages of peace of the Salazar and Caetano era. The FAPLA cowards want to hide behind the civilians by forcefully keeping them in certain locations. But this additional maneuver by the desperate MPLA chieftains will be totally and firmly resisted by the popular masses. The people know very well that their capture by the bandits, thieves, rapists, and murderers of FAPLA only means death. The people in villages must firmly oppose their capture by FAPLA vampires and ODP reactionaries. The aim of FAPLA thieves is to capture the civilians so that they can steal their property and rape their women. The civilians must come to the bush to be out of reach of the wrath of the enemy mortally wounded by the blows inflicted by the glorious Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA]. The struggle triumphs. United around General Savimbi, the comrade president of the party and the commander in chief of FALA, we shall win.

MALAWI

Appeals Court Upholds Chirwa Death Sentence

MB071615 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The National Traditional Court of Appeals today upheld the death sentence passed on former cabinet minister Orton Chirwa and his wife, Vera, at (Tochi), in Blantyre. Orton Chirwa and his wife Vera were sentenced to death by the Southern Region Traditional Court in May 1983 after they were found guilty of treason. The appeal case opened on 13 September 1983 and was adjourned for judgment on 26 November 1983.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Views Flood Damage in South; Losses Assessed

MB080949 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] President Samora Machel yesterday toured some of the areas affected by the floods in the southern part of the country. Accompanied by several state officials, the president of the Republic assessed the extent of the damage caused in the Incomati region. He also visited the Chokwe region, where the rainfall intensity damaged most of the crops.

Meanwhile the first assessment of the floods in the south of the country shows general losses of 3 million contos. The damages concern mainly the agriculture sector, since cyclone Domoina and the floods of the Incomati, Umbeluzi, and Maputo Rivers destroyed most of the crops. Nearly 10,000 families lost all their property and 70,000 had their farms destroyed.

NAMIBIA

RSA Moves Against 'Second-Tier Authorities' Viewed

MB081053 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0807 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Windhoek, Feb 8, SAPA — The Owambo second-tier ethnic authority was not aware of moves by the South African Government to abolish second-tier authorities, and it would be "premature and unpolitical" to comment on speculation, the chairman of the executive committee of the administration for Owambo, Mr Peter Kalangula, said in Windhoek today. Mr Kalangula was asked to comment on reports that second-tier authorities might be abolished and replaced by one central authority. Mr Kalangula said he would approach the media, "if and when there is something to report." Asked what the nature of his visit to Windhoek was, Mr Kalangula declined to say, but added that it was "partly administrative and private."

Mr Kalangula, who is also the leader of the Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice [CDA] broke away from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance that he had headed in February, 1982. The CDA is not participating in the deliberations of the privately-initiated multiparty conference that seeks to reopen talks on the independence of SWA/Namibia.

SOUTH AFRICA

Gen Gleeson Defends Defense Information Policies

MB080738 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] The chief of staff operations of the Defense Force, Lieutenant General Ian Gleeson, says that considering the war in which

South Africa is involved, he feels that enough is being done to ensure that there is a proper flow of defense information to the public. He was taking part in a television program dealing with the extent to which the South African public should be informed about military matters.

The Defense Force, he said, was not a closed organization, and the military leadership believed in the publication of correct information; but criteria which should be taken into consideration included the security of the fighting men, the surprise factor, political implications, and the arms embargo.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on defense, Mr Philip Myburgh, said that because the South African Army was mainly a conscripted army and Parliament voted nearly 3 billion rand a year for defense, parliamentarians should be briefed more fully on military operations. This had not happened for the past 2 years. The public, moreover, was expected to make sacrifices and should, accordingly, not be left in the dark about operations.

The New Republic Party leader and defense spokesman, Mr Vause Raw, said that the official opposition wanted too much information. Nevertheless, once military operations were underway, the electorate should be informed. The Conservative Party spokesman, Mr Koos Van der Merwe, said the general public in other countries could read freely about South African operations. South Africans, he said, should be informed at the same time.

Criticism of the Defense Force in the matter of news dissemination was expressed by three newspaper editors. The editor of the *SUNDAY TIMES*, Mr Tertius Myburgh, said that South African taxpayers had a full right, within security limitations, to know what was happening. During the recent Operation Askari the Russians, Angolans, and SWAPO had known what was happening, but not the South African public.

The editor of *DIE VADERLAND*, Mr Harold Pakendorf, said the military authorities did not take the news media into their confidence. Whereas the international media carried items on South African military operations, the local media were kept in the dark.

Mr (Wiets) Beukes, of *DIE BURGER*, said he felt that the generals, as he put it, played their cards too close to their chests.

Signals for Cooperation From Maputo Said Promising
MB081014 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Moves toward rapprochement between South Africa and Mozambique met with understandable scepticism in some quarters. Substituting cooperation for confrontation with one of southern Africa's most radical states was a tall order. While it raised prospects of similar initiatives on other fronts, questions were inevitably also raised about the intention behind Maputo's apparent change of heart. So signals, pointers, one way or another, have been keenly awaited. They have begun to emerge.

First, a conference of the nine governments of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] countries issued a statement that it welcomed signs of a less aggressive stance by South Africa. The significance of the statement derives from the potential embarrassment Mozambique's new approaches could create among its southern African neighbors. Concern had been expressed that President Samora Machel's move would founder on the alienation he would experience from his SADCC partners. In the event, as the communique makes clear, intensive diplomatic activity behind the scenes has gained not only acceptance, but overt support for the president.

The second signal is contained in a document compiled by the Frelimo government for distribution to the embassies of Mozambique's Western creditors. The document, written to justify a request for a renewal of foreign loans, states that Mozambique has lost 4.7 billion rands as a result of the drastic reduction in cooperation with South Africa since independence, but it forsees an end to that situation. The recent talks with Pretoria, it explains, opened the way for an economic relationship based on mutual benefit and noninterference in internal affairs.

Those are precisely the conditions Pretoria has always set for cooperation. In particular the principle of noninterference, naturally embracing the rejection of military confrontation and across-border terrorism, has been high on the agenda in the case of Mozambique. Maputo has for a long time been the southern African operational headquarters of ANC terrorist actions in South Africa. Foreign Minister Pik Botha has pointed out that the success of the new initiatives in all fields will depend on whether the security issue is resolved.

This week was the subject of the third and most dramatic signal — reports that Joe Slovo has been ordered to leave Mozambique. Slovo is the chief architect of the terrorist campaign against South Africa. He is a KGB colonel — among his residences is a dacha on Lake Baykal — and the leading ideologue in the alliance of the ANC and South African Communist Party. He is a member of the SACP Central Committee and the only white member of the ANC High Command. In Maputo, he has a luxury flat in a bloc occupied by Western diplomats. Joe Slovo has symbolized the essential obstacle to any improvement of relations: the Moscow-Maputo-ANC axis behind the terrorist offensive against South Africa. If that axis is being broken up, there can be no doubt that a fundamental shift is underway.

The signals are not conclusive, but the chances that a new cooperative dispensation may be beginning are looking good.

Poor Corn Harvest Seen Resulting in Renewed Imports
MB072020 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] South African farmers are thought to have lost about $1 billion invested in production costs for this year's maize crop. The general manager of the South African National Maize Producers' Organization, Dr Piet Gous, says the money will not be recovered because of the drought in the important maize-producing regions of the country. If soaking rains do not fall soon, it is expected that South Africa will harvest only about 4 million

tons of maize this year. The average maize harvest is 10 million tons.

Dr Gous said in Pretoria that the South African Maize Board had no maize in reserve, and that the country would have to import maize again this year. It was expected that this would cost South Africa about $700 million. Other agricultural leaders said that some form of aid was vital to save many farmers from total ruin.

ANC Claims Responsibility for Durban Explosion

EA072134 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa has claimed responsibility for last Friday's blast in an office building in Durban, South Africa. Several people were injured in the blast.

The acting chief representative of ANC in Tanzania, Ndugu (Mendi Ntsimani) said that the operation against the offices of the puppet representatives of the Ciskei bantustan was carried out by the military wing of the ANC. He said the attack was part of the continuing armed revolutionary activities of the wing against all strategic and military installations of the criminal regime of terror in apartheid South Africa.

Magistrate Turns Down Ciskei Extradition Request

MB071059 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Former Ciskei security adviser Taileffer Minnaar will not be extradited to the Ciskei. The Ciskei Government requested his extradition from South Africa on the grounds that he was to face charges in the Ciskei. A Pretoria magistrate has decided against the extradition. He says no evidence has been presented to him which warrants the request. The magistrate says he cannot find Minnaar, in his words, criminally connected to the Ciskei Government's allegations.

ZAMBIA

President Kaunda Questions RSA Motives in Peace Talks

MB080706 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, said yesterday he was convinced that South Africa intended to create a belt of dependent states on its borders, but that he was certain it would fail.

Commenting on recent talks between South African officials, Angolans, and Mozambicans, the president said Pretoria was acting from a dangerous position of power to force nearby nations to negotiate. Dr Kaunda said that if South Africans think they are (?poised for succeeding) because independent Africa is talking to them, then they are very much mistaken, because much will depend on how they act toward the Angolans and the Mozambicans.

The president said that a gleam of hope had been provided by Pretoria's announcement recently that it was withdrawing its troops from the Angolan border as a first step towards a Namibian settlement. But, he said, the frontline states remained cautious about the move. He said that you can never know what the South Africans would do this evening or tomorrow morning. The president spoke a week after a visit to Zambia by the American [assistant] secretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker, as part of a Namibian peace mission to southern Africa.

Turning to Pretoria's domestic policy, the president attacked the West for propping up South Africa's system of apartheid. He said that the West continues to support apartheid economically, politically, and diplomatically. Dr Kaunda said that neighboring black Africa would be prepared to suffer economic hardships in the cause of serious sanctions against the Pretoria government aimed at ending white privilege without bloodshed.

ANC Said Unaware of Expulsion of Slovo

MB071524 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The ANC says it possesses no information to the effect that a leading member of the ANC in Maputo, Mr Joe Slovo, has been ordered by the Government of Mozambique to leave the country. Earlier, South African newspapers reported that Slovo had been told to leave Mozambique. In a statement issued in Lusaka, the ANC's Information Department says it has been informed by Mozambique that South Africa had made certain demands about what it called the diplomatic office of the ANC in Maputo and the presence of ANC members in Mozambique. It said talks with Mozambique on the issue were continuing.

ZIMBABWE

Yugoslavia's Culafic, Delegation Arrive for Talks

MB080959 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] A four-man delegation from the Communist Party of Yugoslavia is in Harare for talks with ZANU-PF officials on issues of mutual interest. The delegation arrived in the country yesterday from Zambia, where it conferred with members of the ruling United National Independence Party. The leader of the group, Comrade Culafic, says discussions with ZANU-PF will focus on development in southern Africa.

SADCC Pledged 12 Million Dollars in Food Aid

MB072005 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The minister of agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, says about 12 million dollars was pledged for food aid in the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC]

region. He said 33 million dollars worth of projects have also been secured, and 72 is still under negotiation by donor countries.

Senator Norman says some of the projects which have been identified by SADCC are the animal diseases projects, agricultural research projects, and fisheries and wildlife projects. He said other donor countries pledged to assist countries in the SADCC region, which were recently affected by heavy floods.

On the issue of rinderpest in Africa, Senator Norman said Tanzania is the victim of the disease in Africa, and other parts of Africa are also affected by it.

Arab Bank Delegates Arrive To View Projects
MB080800 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] A two-man delegation from the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa [BADEA] arrived in Harare yesterday to review ongoing projects in the country. The bank has been committed to three projects in Zimbabwe since independence, and the group strictly aims at examining the implementation of the projects and to discuss future cooperation between BADEA and Zimbabwe. The director for the operations of the Bank, Dr (Hussayn Hussman), says the Bank has offered assistance to 38 African countries.